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Intimations



**The best
oil for the**



BOYRII

**hinges of
friendship.**



"MINIMAX"
HAND

573

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED.
LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN,
ANTWERP, &c.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

NO PUMPS NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.

Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosine Oil, Tar, Benzine.
Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.

SIMPLEST HANDLING.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

NO PUMPS **NO HOSE** **AUTOMATIC.**

Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosine Oil, Tar, Benzine.
Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.

SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Is Self-acting. Always ready for immediate use.
Destroys all embers. Requires only one hand to operate.
Can be used by anyone, even lady or child. Weight only 1 lb. when full.
Minimum of Price, Weight and Size. Maximum of simplicity and efficiency.

HONGKONG, 10th May, 1905.

THE ORIENTAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
CONSULTING AND SUPERVISING ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

SPECIALISTS

IN

RAILWAYS, MINES, WATER SUPPLIES,
REINFORCED CONCRETE, CONCRETE

AND BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

SOLE A

Hongkong, 7th February, 1905.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1905.

Telegraphic Address: 'CONNAUGHT.'
A. F. DAV
Acting M

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the PRINCIPAL OFFICES and in the MAIN STREET.

Electricity. Gas. Hot Water. Lavatories.

Large and lofty rooms, elegantly furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water Baths and Shower Baths.
Fruit and Cold Storage.
Excellent Cuisine and Wine.
Under European Management.
Launch Service for Guests.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1905.

FOR HOTEL COMFORT AND THE BEST BILLIARDS

GO TO THE
KOWLOON HOTEL
KOWLOON J. W. OSBORN
Proprietor and Mgr.

GO TO THE
KOWLOON HOTEL
KOWLOON J. W. OSBORN
Proprietor and Mgr.
291
VICTORIA HOTEL, MACAO HOTEL
SHAMEEN, CANTON, MACAO, CHINA
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION. IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA

VICTORIA HOTEL, MACAO HOTEL,
SHAMEEN, CANTON, MACAO, CHINA.
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION. IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS
AND TOURISTS.

W. M. FARMER, PROPRIETOR.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBUR
PLUNKET'S GNF, the FRANK, near the TRAN TERMINUS, 104-5
 For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

[illegible]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.
 "FATSHAN," 2,350 " R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW," 2,073 " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons Captain W. E. Clarke.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M. and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 688 tons Captain W. A. Valentine.
 "NANNING," 569 " C. Butchart.

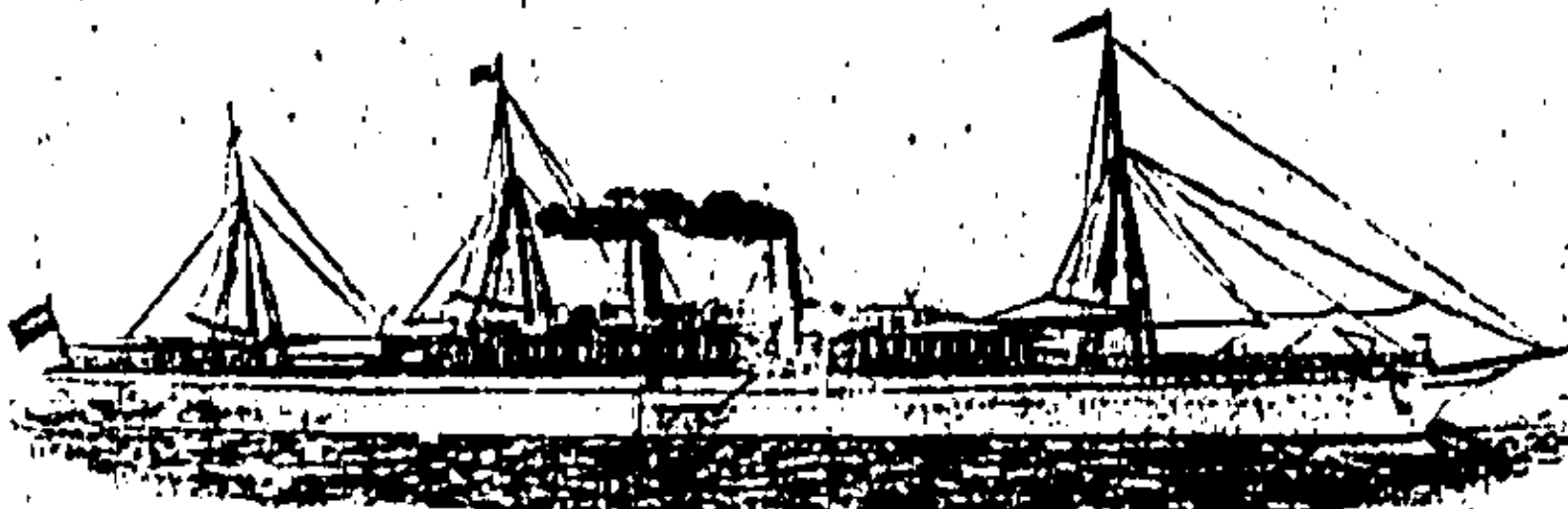
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Dashing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sailing Dates.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA,"	6,000	R. Archibald, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.
"ATHENIAN"	2,440	S. Robinson, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	E. Beetham, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.
"TARTAR"	4,425	W. Davidson, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 29th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	I. Pybus, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class \$140.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £40. £42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPERESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
 Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [10]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. OSTATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SLAVONIA.....	HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG. (Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).	17th October.
BORUSSIA.....	HAVRE AND HAMBURG. (Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).	4th Nov.
SEBRIA.....	HAVRE AND HAMBURG. (Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).	10th Nov.
SENEGAMBIA.....	HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG. (Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).	18th Nov.
C. FERD. LARISZ.....	HAVRE AND HAMBURG. (Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).	29th Nov.
SITHONIA.....	HAVRE AND HAMBURG. (Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).	13th Dec.
NUBIA.....	NEW YORK VIA SUEZ. (About 31st Dec.)	Freight.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and Cabin accommodations. Lighted throughout by Electricity. Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to—
 HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 HONGKONG OFFICE,
 No. 1, Queen's Buildings.
 Hongkong, 12th October, 1905. [14]

D. NOMA, TATTOOER, 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.
 Hongkong, 12th November, 1904. [15]

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUER, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.
 PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.
 LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
 Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

W.R.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 25th October.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 8th November.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 20th December.
PRINZ BITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, 1906.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 17th January.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 31st January.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 14th February.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 28th March.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 11th April.
PRINZ BITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 25th April.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship ZIETEN, Capt. F. von Bittor, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
 Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 23rd October. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 24th October, and Parcel will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 24th October. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.
 The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 17th October.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 14th November.
WILLHARD	4,762	TUESDAY, 12th December.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th October, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. C. Woltemas, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE. DIRECT FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

FOR YOKOHAMA & KOBE PRINZ SIGISMUND * TUESDAY, 24th October.
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KUBE & YOKOHAMA SACHSEN WEDNESDAY, 25th October.
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KUBE & YOKOHAMA PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS. [13]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON-KAUKONG LINE.

S.S. "TAK HING" and S.S. "HONGKONG."
 SAILING EVERY EVENING AT 7 P.M. (SATURDAY EXCEPTED). THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 36 HOURS.
 THE steamers pass through the silk producing districts, and afford a splendid opportunity for passengers to see the Southern part of the Canton delta.
 Fare for the Round Trip \$12

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."
 SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 51 DAYS.
 THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.
 Fare for the Round Trip \$30
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
 HONGKONG. [1713]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE. REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about.	Will leave for	On or about
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half October	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half October
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half November	JAVA PORTS	First half November
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half November	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half November

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
 THE HEAD AGENCY
 OF THE
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.
 ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 3rd Floor.
 Hongkong, 9th October, 1905. [14]

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN.
 THE LATEST METHOD
 of the
 AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
 37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [67]

TSIN TING.
 LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
 STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
 REASONABLE FEES.
 Consultation Free.
 Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [66]

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK. Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK. Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.6 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

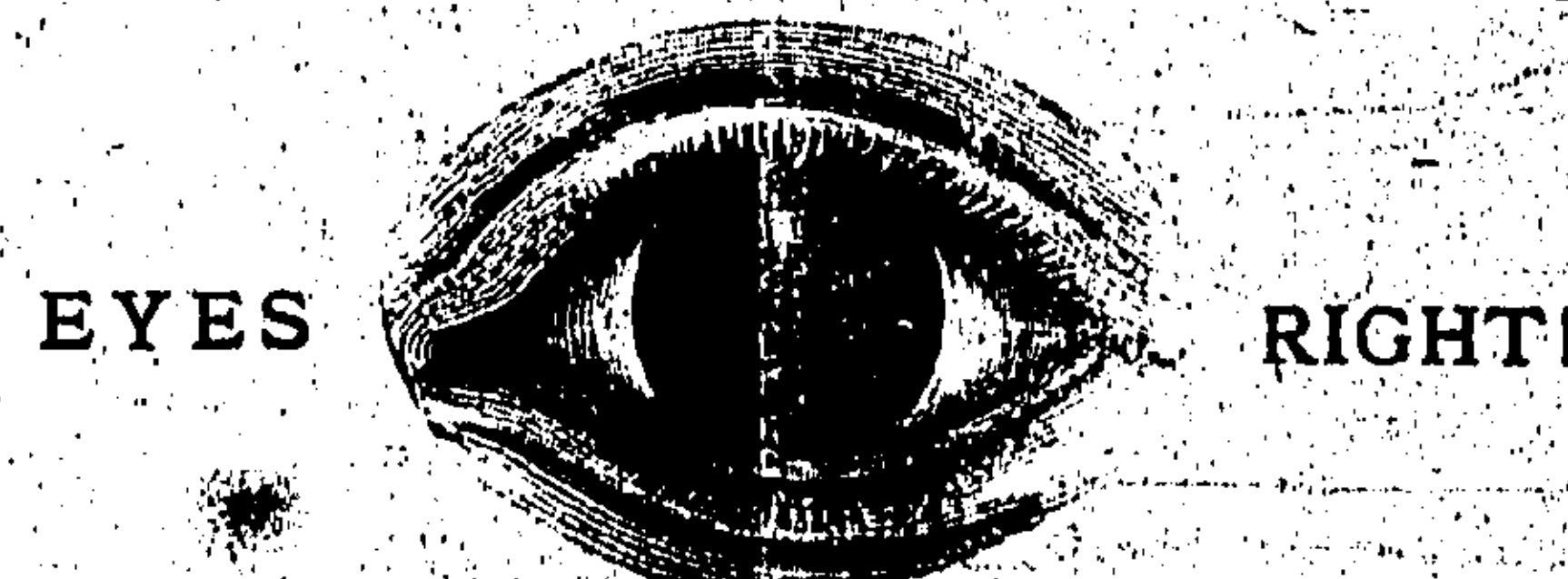
Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.
 Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Ed.
 Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.
 Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905. [76]



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 10, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.
 (One Minute's Walk from the Post Office).

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI.
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street, 566, Nanking Road.
 Hongkong, 24th March, 1905. [40]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
 ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
 HONGKONG,
 SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
 HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAN BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
 &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
 FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and
 P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.
 EVERY KIND OF
 SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
 ALWAYS IN STOCK
 AT
 REASONABLE PRICES.
 Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [44]



HARRIS'S RAZOR. Gold Medals PARIS 1889 & 1900. Rep'd Brand. HARRIS, CALNEWILTS-England. REPRESENTATIVES FOR HONGKONG & CHINA, HOWARD & CO., 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [579]

THE HONGKONG STUDIO, HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes. LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND. PRICE VERY MODERATE. Hongkong, 19th September, 1905. [59]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION. TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
 7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
 7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
 8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
 9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
 11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
 2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
 3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

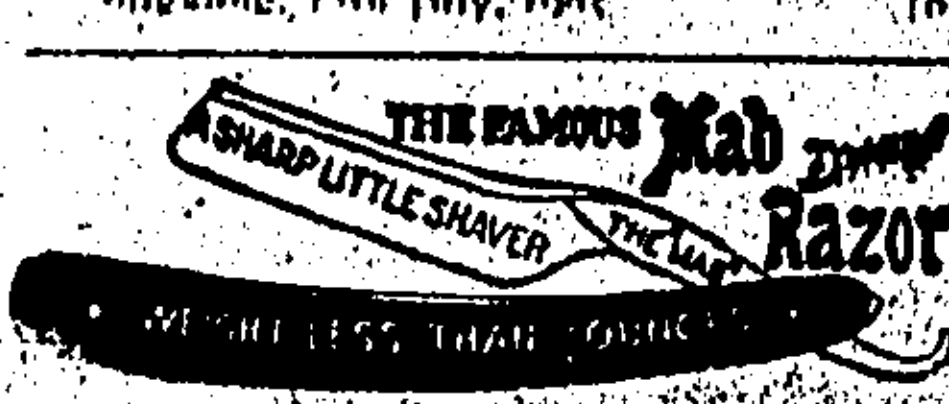
NIGHT CARS.
 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

RATURDAYS.
 Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
 SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Liquidators.
 Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [165]



THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded the old-fashioned clumsy Razor and by its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a special amalgam of steel which makes imitation impossible, and in consequence it is the largest sale of any Razor in the World. Thousands of Testimonials testify that the little "MAB" is the finest shaving implement ever produced.

Will be mailed to any address on receipt of the price (\$2), post free.

To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES, WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores in the Colony.

Sole Agents for Far East, HOWARD & CO., 26, Des Voux Road, Central, Hongkong. Agents wanted in every port.

For particulars and terms, apply to—
 HOWARD & CO.
 Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [68]

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER, TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, 11, HONG KONG STREET.

[S now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to supply, as before, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED, and the Colony of in any part of the Far East. GROUPS AND VIEWS. Hong Kong, 11th September, 1905. [65]

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.
GENTLEMEN'S
DEPARTMENT.28, Queen's Road.
(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.)NEW
AUTUMN
GOODS
NOW ON SHOW.FELT AND STRAW
HATS.SILK
NECKWEAR.SMART
HALF-HOSE.LIGHT-WEIGHT
UNSHRINKABLE
WOOLLEN
UNDERWEAR.IDEAL
LIGHT-WEIGHT
FLANNEL
SHIRTSwith detachable
Double Collars to match.BLACK & BROWN
GLACE & CALF
BOOTS & SHOES.Our Well-known
DRESS SHIRTS,
\$3 to \$6.50 each.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. POWELL, LD.,
28, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1905.

For Sale.

CIGARS.

FINEST HAMBURG MADE

ROLAND VON HAMBURG

AT

\$4.50 per hundred.

FLOR DE MONDEGO

AT

\$6.00 per hundred.

Sold in

AIR-FOIGHT TINS

AT

TUNG CHONG WO.

98, Queen's Road Central,

Opposite Central Market.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1905. [176]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag

ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [150]

TUBORG BEER.

FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.PRICE 10s. 6d. per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [157]

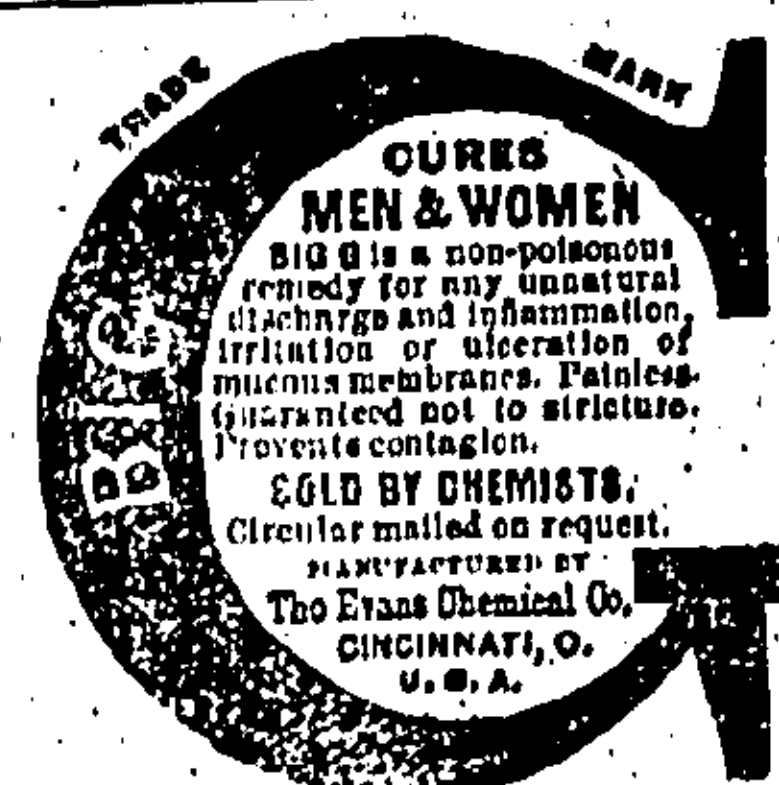
FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT
Gasoline
Lamps of all
descriptions from the best
makers.Incandescent
Mantles,
Chimneys,
Globes, Shades,
&c., for
Gasoline and
Gas Lamps
at the most
moderate
prices.Lamps fixed
up for Buyers
free of charge.Naphtha of the best kind
kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

55, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904. [154]

CURES
MEN & WOMEN
Sole Agent:
The East Asiatic Co.
CINCINNATI, O.,
U.S.A.

Hotels.

OCCIDENTAL
HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [17]

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL,
MACAO.THE above Hotel situated on the PRAYA
GRANDE, will be opened on SATUR-
DAY, 2nd September, under the Management
of J. SANTOS, late of Macao Hotel.There is splendid accommodation for Visitors,
the Rooms being the largest and lightest in the
Colony. The BILLIARD TABLE which has
been purchased from the Hon. Wei Yek is the
best in the Far East, and is practically new.
SPIRITS and WINES of the best quality.
Cuisine—Excellent.

For Terms, &c., apply to—

MANAGER.

Macao, 28th August, 1905. [180]

GREAT RESERVOIRS IN EGYPT.

Diodorus, Strabo and Herodotus have inde-
pendently borne witness to a vast artificial lake
or reservoir, which was constructed to receive
the superfluous water from the Nile at flood
time, and to distribute it when and where re-
quired by means of canals. The latter writer
is enthusiastic in his admiration of the work,
which he classifies far above the mighty Pyramid
of Cheops as an example of the triumph of
human skill and labour over natural obstacles.
This lake—Moeris—was dug by the orders of
King Amenemhat I., who lived about 2000
B. C. It had a superficial area of 950 square
miles—about the size of an average English
county—with a depth in places of 300 feet, and
its contour measured 450 miles. It was con-
nected to the Nile by a canal ten miles long
and 300 feet wide, controlled by means of
sluices, which served to draw off the surplus
water from the river, and return it at periods of
low water.As all who have followed the recent history
of Egypt will know, the site of the ancient lake
has been identified beyond doubt with the pre-
sent province known as the Fayoum, by Cope
Whitehouse, whose researches have not only
abundantly justified the classical historians,
but have had a most direct bearing upon the
problem of the irrigation of Egypt at the pre-
sent day. The canal to the Nile had become
silted up during centuries of neglect, and the
lake had vanished, but the depression remained,
as a fertile valley in the desert.In seeking for a reservoir for the supply of
Egypt during the dry season, it is not to be
wondered at that the reconstruction of the
ancient Lake of Moeris should have been care-
fully considered. As, however, in the bed of
the lake is a fertile province, with a cultivable
area of 400,000 acres and a value of £80,000,000,
its construction on its original site is out of the
question, but there exists a smaller depression
in the Libyan hills immediately to the south to
which no such objections apply. This depression
is known as the Wady Rayan, and Cope
Whitehouse, the discoverer of Lake Moeris,
has for years insisted that in turning the Wady
Rayan into an artificial lake or reservoir lies
the true solution of the problem of Egypt's
water supply. Its area at a level of twenty
meters above that of the sea would be
about 700 square kilometers, or 270 square
miles. When full, its greatest depth would
be seventy meters, though only the upper four
or five meters would be used annually, giving
a possible supply of some three milliards of
cubic meters out of a total contents of twenty
milliards. Such a lake, however, would have
one great drawback. Although during the
month of April it would give a plentiful dis-
charge, by the end of May its level would
have so diminished that it could not give all
that Lower Egypt requires. By the middle
of June it could not meet all the demand
upon it for water, and a fortnight later it
would be practically useless, as its level would
have sunk approximately to that of the Nile.
For this reason, by itself it would be in-
adequate, but, fortunately, we have at hand
a means of contributing to the summer supply
from another source. The Assouan reservoir,
owing to its height, can be drawn from at any
season of the year, and it is proposed by Sir
W. Wilcocks to raise the dam by six meters,
making it the height originally intended, and
use the water so stored to supplement the
Wady Rayan discharge, thus maintaining a
constant total discharge throughout the sum-
mer. The Assouan reservoir would, when
raised, yield a supply of two milliards of cubic
meters, and this would not be drawn upon
until some time during May. As the summer
came on the proportion of water from Assouan
would increase, until in July it would be giving
practically the whole supply. Working to-
gether in this manner the lake and the re-
servoir would provide the whole of the water
needed for the irrigation of Egypt.—London
Engineering.

SLAVERY AMONG THE MOROS.

The Department of Commerce and Labour
has published a report on "Labour Conditions
in the Philippines," by Victor S. Clark, from
which the following is taken:"A word remains to be said with reference
to slavery, which still remains in existence de
facto, if not de jure, in Moro province. Peonage
insensibly shades off into slavery, and it would
be impossible to say where one begins and
the other ends. All the Moro peasantry
render certain personal services as well as
pay taxes or land rents to their datos. These
obligations are combined with a certain
political subjection, which is itself of a more
or less economic character—that is, the
subject and the slave are not so far apart as our
preconceptions would lead us to believe, when
a dato chances to be the ruler and master.
However, a man without the political authority
of a dato might own slaves in the Moro coun-
tries. A man may become the slave of another
for debt or may be adjudged into slavery for
crime. Children of slaves are also slaves, as the
children of peons are peons. A slave for debt
ceases to be a slave when the debt is paid; but
while there is a pro forma wage in case of the
peon, there appears to be no semblance of a wage
in case of the Moro debt slave. An employer
may, by custom, flog a peon, but is liable to
punishment by the court, and so seldom ven-
tures to carry this punishment to extremes.
But Moro slaves are sometimes punished by
their masters with mutilation, or even death.
A slave came into Jolo with his cheeks slit
from ear to ear because he told the secrets of
his master. The main difference between
peonage and a large part of the Moro slavery
seems to be one of degree. The influence of
the church and the Government has been
active in mitigating the institution in the
Christian provinces, while it has retained its
barbaric form unmodified among the still un-
subjugated Moros.Girl slavery, as in China, even in parts under
British jurisdiction and in San Francisco, iscommon not only among the Moros, but even
in Manila. A thirteen-year-old girl was re-
cently offered for sale in Sual. Her master
wanted \$60 silver currency (\$25.00 American
currency) for her, but had a cheaper girl that
he desired to dispose of for \$40 silver currency
(\$16.80 American currency). The following is
a receipt for a male debt-slave, bought in Jolo
by an American official and allowed to work
out his freedom:

E. SCHULTZ.

"Off. Interpreter and Translator."

Intimations.

WANTED.

A COMPRADORE with \$6,000. Cash.
Apply to—

"Z. A."

C/o This Newspaper.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1905. [1005]

EXCURSION TRIP FROM MACAU

TO

THE HOT WATER SPRINGS.

(KNOWN AS AGUA QUENTE).

If sufficient inducement and weather per-
mitting, Mr. T. J. COLLACO, Manager of
"Bay View House," of Macau, intends to make
an Excursion to LUNG-GHA-IT-CHIT,
(known as AGUA QUENTE), leaving Macau
at 10 P.M. TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 14th
instant, to arrive at the Hot Water Springs at
2 A.M. on SUNDAY, 15th instant, and returning
at 11 A.M. the same day to arrive at Macau in
time for the Excursionists to catch the boats
to Hongkong.All Excursionists will be accommodated in
roomy and commodious house-boats which will
be towed by a steam launch especially engaged
for the purpose. Arrangements are being made
to have an Orchestra to play on the night trip
which will be a fine moonlight one.The fare which includes Dinner on Saturday
night, Breakfast and Tiffin on Sunday, is \$5.00
only.A Bar will be set up and drinks will be
served at very moderate prices.Gentlemen desiring to join the excursion
will please send to my agent, Mr. C. DE M. C.
V. RIBEIRO, of Messrs. J. C. dos Remedios &
Co., the sum of \$5.00 in exchange for a ticket
which must be presented to me when boarding
the Excursion boats which will be alongside
the S.S. "Wingchar" wharf.Tickets must be bought on or before the
10th instant.If it is not intended to carry out the above
scheme (for lack of support) Mr. Ribeiro will be
instructed by me to refund the fare to sub-
scribers.

TIBOBALDO J. COLLACO.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1905. [994]

BAY VIEW HOUSE,
MACAO.SITUATED at the most Charming Part
of Macao's Famous Beach, has just
been opened for the public and for the
benefit of HONGKONG VISITORS, who travel
to this Delightful Resort.BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every
Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find
all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW
HOUSE.MORNING T.E.S. BREAKFASTS,
TIFINS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and
DINNERS can be supplied to any number
at the shortest notice, and at the most
reasonable prices.On SUNDAYS Meals served a la carte
from 12 A.M. to 9 P.M.Only the Finest Brands of WINES and
LIQUEURS will be kept in stock.LIGHT REFRESHMENTS of every
description, including Ices, may be had at
the lowest prices.After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY
VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return
to Hongkong.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"BAYVIEW, MACAO."

Macao, 7th June, 1905. [641]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, GAIK ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds
of NEEDLE WORK.Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed or old ones.Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's
Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.The Superiores will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor School,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor
the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE
for any D.B.TS contracted by the Officers or
the Crews of the following vessel during her
stay in Hongkong Harbour:—CHURCHILL, American 4-masted schooner,
Captain Hu man.—Master.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription in the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
Ten (10) shillings (10s.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,the 14th October, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ica House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS.Comprising:—
OLD SATSUMA VASES, INCENSE
BURNERS, WALL PLATES, GOLD and
SILVER CLOISONNE WARE, TEA SETS,
ACQUIRED WARE, SILK EMBROI-
DERIES, OLD BRONZES, WALL HANG-
INGS, KAKEMONOS, IVORY ORNA-
MENTS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1905. [1003]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [152]

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENALDER,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery may be
obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods unde-
livered after the 16th instant will be subject
to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd
instant, or they will not be recognized.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 16th instant, at 11 A.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1905. [1000]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M.,
10-DAY.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after 16th instant will be subject
to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on MONDAY, 16th instant, at
9.30 A.M.All Claims must reach us before the 21st
instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1905. [15]

Santitas
Purifying Agent
Indispensable in Hot Countries."Santitas" Disinfecting Fluid
is non-poisonous and non-staining, and for
general or personal use is thoroughly effective.
It completely disinfects the house in which
it is used, and, administered internally prevents
Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Dysentery, &c."Santitas" Disinfecting Powder
is the best air purifier known, and a strong
antiseptic and deodorant that carbolic acid
bodies being pleasant and refreshing."Santitas" Eucalyptus Soap
is specially recommended by the medical
faculty for use in hot climates, because of its
fine disinfecting qualities and its fragrance.Kingzett's Fumigating Candles
are the most effective fumigant, and for the dis-
infection of infected places, bedding, clothing,
they are warmly recommended and economical.
Destroy all insects.THE "SANTITAS" CO. LTD.
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905.

Intimations.

THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
—IS—
"BLACK & WHITE"

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING

and

HER THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS
and HOTELS, and to be obtained from
the principal Stores. [145]GO TO
WEISMANN'S
FOR YOUR
BREAD.THE ONLY
EUROPEAN BAKERY
IN THE COLONY.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1905. [146]

THE WINE GROWERS
SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & Co.,

General Agents, Hongkong.

TRAIN & MCINTYRE,
Limited.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Very Special Blend,

\$13.00 per Dozen.

Royal Scottish,

\$16.00 per Dozen.

Special Liqueur,

\$20.00 per Dozen.

Old Reserve,

\$25.00 per Dozen.

BARRETTO & Co.,

Agents.

Nov. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [144]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS

FOR MESSRS.

ROBERT PORTER
& CO.,

BOTTLEERS OF THE FAMOUS

BULL DOG
BRAND

BASS ALE, GUINNESS STOUT,

AND

LIGHT ALES.

PRICES

PER CASE

"BULL DOG" Bass Ale	8 doz. pils. \$15. Per doz. pils. \$3.25
"BULL DOG" Light Ale in Cham- pagne Bots. (specially brewed for this climate)	4 " qts. \$18. " " qts. \$4.50 8 " pils. \$24. " " pils. \$3.00 12 " splits \$27. " " splits \$2.40
"BULL DOG" Guinness Stout	8 " pils. \$24. " " pils. \$3.00
Do. " " " " " "	12 " splits \$28. " " splits \$2.40

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905. [32]

GREGOR & CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

1ST FLOOR.

ITALIAN
VERMOUTH

FROM

FLI CORA,

TURIN,

ITALY.

BEWARE OF OTHER SO-CALLED

ITALIAN VERMOUTHS

SOLD IN THE COLONY

AND MADE IN FRANCE.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1905.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1905.

MARKING TIME.

Great Britain has been called upon, through the columns of a Berlin publication, to save herself from being pushed off the face of the earth. At least this is the conclusion at which one must arrive on reading the Reuter cable received in the Colony a few days ago announcing that "a glowing account of the development of German trade in the Far East, which has been published in Berlin, emphasizes the successful competition of German with English shipping and declares that the Germans are ousting the British even from Hongkong, Singapore and the Yangtze valley." While no one will think of interpreting the declaration in its literal sense we fear there are good grounds for asserting that British trade in China remains almost stationary, while Germany, is continually plodding along with a definite intention and a definite aim in view, and is pushing her commerce ahead. Indeed the rapid rise to her present position in colonial competition is largely contributed to by a keen appreciation of a policy possessing a most coherent design. Forty years ago her interests in the Far East were practically nil, a few sailing ships from Hamburg and Bremen fulfilling all her needs. Now her trade with China alone is enormous, while her annual total in Eastern Asia averages a very substantial figure. No doubt with the first "recoup" after the war she forces an organised attempt on the part of Japan to flood China, Manchuria and Korea with her own traders, whose wares will naturally have the preference. Possibly there will be also a considerable curtailment of the business now done by Germany in the Philippines and a certain squeezing out of Siam and the Dutch East Indian Settlements, where much more than the thin end of the wedge has, in matters commercial, already been inserted. Indeed, it was not long since that an American statesman, Mr. Senator Beveridge, alluded to the fact that "the trade expansion of all other countries in the Far East had been insignificant in comparison to that of our friend, competitor, and very good cousin, the ubiquitous gentleman from the Fatherland, who has the good sense and sound commercial instinct to adapt his wares to suit all tastes, who masters all tongues with praiseworthy industry, and whose notes for home consumption have often proved as interesting and valuable reading to the powers that be as any consular report." And it is because of our failure to appreciate those indispensable aids to trade that Great Britain continues to mark time in commerce. Again and again Consular officials revert to the old story of the lack of adaptability evinced by the British merchant anxious to gain a footing in a new market, and as persistently are the suggestions ignored. There are other and much more potent causes of British stagnation—if there be stagnation throughout the whole of the Far East—and it might be well if our merchants at home turned and reflected on some of the measures being adopted by Germans to increase their trade in the Orient.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE match of the Craigenower C. C. Captain's XI. v. Vice-Captain's XI, will take place on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. Members who are desirous of taking part and whose names are not on the list posted in the pavilion are requested to be on the ground by 2 p.m.

THERE seems to be a tremendous lot of mystery about the whereabouts of Chau Tung Sang. It may be of interest to some of our readers to know that he arrived in Hongkong by the German mail steamer *Bayern* on Tuesday last, and is still in the Colony.

AS a train was nearing Buckby, on the London and North-Western Railway, the door of the carriage suddenly flew open. The force of the draught drew a baby out of its mother's arms on to the line. The mother made a desperate attempt to jump after her child, and was only held back by her husband. The train was then stopped and the child found, terribly injured, dying shortly afterwards.

YESTERDAY afternoon, an *amah* employed at No. 1, Lyndhurst Terrace, was sent to a money-changer's in Queen's Road Central, to change a \$50 note, and now she is bewailing her carelessness. She got the change and returned to the house without noticing that a man who was standing outside the money-changer's had followed her. He went into the house and then called to the *amah* who was a few paces in front of him to ask if a certain person was employed there, and as the woman turned round, to answer him he snatched the money which she was carrying in her hand, bolted, and was lost in the crowd in the street. This should act as a warning to people against the careless habit of carrying money and valuables in their hands when walking in the public streets, and should induce money-changers to protect their patrons by so arranging their premises that the doors inside their shops could be screened from the view of passing loafers, on the look out for such a chance.

AT the Supreme Court this morning Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., introduced Mr. W. J. Daniels to the Police Judge, Mr. A. G. Wise, and moved that he be admitted to practice as a solicitor and proctor. His Lordship granted the application.

MAN Tin and Man Po were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeldene this morning with the theft, as bailiffs, of seven gold finger-rings, one gold watch, two silver baubles, one silver chain, two gold bracelets, and \$10 in money, of the aggregate value of \$140. The case on the application of Mr. F. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Bruton, Helt and Goldring, was remanded till Thursday next, bail being allowed in the sum of \$200 each.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Fittim, D.S.O., and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Batt. "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regt.) will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, tomorrow, 14th inst.:

March—"Sons of the Brave".....Blagden Overton.
"La Dame Blanche".....Boulden Vale.
"Au Der Schönen Blauen Donau".....Stevens.
Selection from "The Rose of Persia".....Sullivan.
(a) Chant Sans Paroles.....Tchaikowsky
(b) Serenade.....Mozzkowski
Gavotte....."Othello".....Handel
Selection from "The Orchid".....Caryl
God save the King.

GERMANY'S LITTLE WAR.

THE HERERO REBELLION.

Germany is sending out more troops to South-West Africa, and is said to be determined to crush the Herero rebellion. But the task is no light one. At the present moment there are 15,000 Germans under arms in the colony. The loss of men amounts to 1,200, and probably a hundred men and women have been murdered. The cost to Germany is already from twelve thousand to twenty thousand pounds sterling. The cause of the rebellion does not appear to be very clear. Amongst the causes mentioned are intense dislike of the Germans, and the belief of the natives in their own strength, and the tactics of some of the traders, who allowed natives to run into debt and then seized their goods. The history of the German occupation of the territory is somewhat interesting. Before 1884 it was the happy hunting ground of a few adventurous spirits, German, English, and Dutch, who shot big game and traded with the natives. There were some German missionaries also. A German bought a concession from a Hottentot in the south, and in the following year Germany claimed a protectorate over all the territory between Grange River in the south, and Portuguese West Africa in the North, the area being 322,450 square miles, containing a native population of 250,000, made up of tribes of Kaffir and Hottentot blood chiefly. From the first the natives showed no love for their new masters, whose severity was not moderated by tact. There was soon trouble with the Hottentot chief, who fought the Germans for more than two years, yielding only on favourable terms. After a slight trouble with the Hereros (who are of Kaffir blood) in 1896, the Germans settled down to peaceful development; but with their inadequate resources, the false economy of the German Government, and recurring droughts, very little progress was made. The first serious insurrection occurred in 1903, when the Bondelswarts (Hottentots) blazed up at Warmbad, in the extreme south, the immediate cause being the execution of a chief by a German officer. At that time there were only 800 soldiers in the whole vast territory, and the colonists numbered 3,500. The rebellion was patched up after a few months. In the meantime, in January 1904, the Hereros had taken advantage of the absence of troops from the centre of the colony, and rose in their turn, starting the real war, which is still devastating the country. Germany realised the seriousness of the situation, and Lieutenant-General von Trossel was sent out as Commander-in-Chief with reinforcements. He found himself with 8,000 officers and the men with sixty guns opposed to about 15,000 Hereros, many of whom had rifles. In August last year he inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy, who lost 1,400 men and thousands of cattle, the Germans losing about 100. Last October Hendrik Witboi and his men, who had hitherto fought for the Germans, rebelled, and so a new campaign arose. The outlaw Mwenga and the Bondelswarts, with whom the Germans had trouble in 1903, joined Witboi, and the south was soon in a blaze. As Germany is pouring troops into the colony, eventually the natives must be crushed, but to keep them in check it will be necessary to maintain large garrisons all over the country. As it is the colony is a burden on Germany, and the largely increased expenditure on its upkeep, not to speak of the cost of the war, will not be relished by the taxpayer in Germany. The value of the country is problematical. The colonists have been ruined, and farming is impossible. The Germans who are also having trouble in East Africa, are now learning the hardships and the cost of pioneer work, and Britishers, who have done so much of this work themselves, can sympathise with them. It is quite a different thing to carve out a colony in a distant and savage part of the earth from settling in an organised and settled possession and engaging in trade. A feature of the present war in German South-West Africa is worth noting. It will be remembered that the German press was the bitterest and loudest in its outcry against the concentration camps in the Boer war. The Germans themselves have established concentration camps in South-West Africa for the surrendered natives.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 13th at 12.5 p. Barometric changes in the South are important.

Pressure is highest over China and lowest over the Southern Philippines. Gradients are slight and fresh monsoon may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast—moderate N.E. winds; fine. Returns from the North are lacking.

KOWLOON CRICKETERS

TRANSACT ANNUAL BUSINESS.

Dr. J. H. Swan presided at the first annual meeting of members of the Kowloon Cricket Club, held last evening at the Seamen's Institute, Kowloon. There was a representative gathering of Kowloon cricketers, and satisfaction was expressed with the result of their first season as a club. As the chairman remarked, considering its age, the Club was in a very satisfactory condition both in regard to its finances and the result of the year's play. They had done very well, he said, in coming out second in the League, although in his opinion they should have won the shield.

THE REPORT.

The following was submitted and adopted:—Report of the K.C.C. for 1904-1905: Matches played in the League 18, won 12, lost 6, drawn 0, points 36. Position in League 2nd. Dr. Freeman presented a silver cup to the Club for the best batting average in League matches. This cup was won by Mr. Lightfoot with an average of 17.75. Mr. J. Logan of the Dock Co. presented a bat to the Club for the highest score. This bat was won by Mr. S. Lightfoot with a score of 95 made against P.C.C. The Kowloon Cricket Club have to thank the following Cricket Clubs for the use of their grounds during the cricket season whilst the club was without ground, and they have also to thank the same clubs for their hospitality: Craigenower C.C., Military C.C., Civil Service C.C., Paresse C.C., and Police C.C. Our present membership is 80, but there is every probability of this being more than doubled in a few weeks now that we have been granted the "Cricket Ground" in the King's Park. Second XI members had a poor opportunity of playing during the season. They played only three matches, all of which they lost. This season they will have both ground and many opportunities to play with other clubs. The Hon. Treasurer's report shows a credit balance of \$145.6.

OFFICERS.

Mr. Cowan proposed and the Chairman seconded that Mr. H. Coyne Stevens be re-elected secretary. The motion met with the unanimous approval of those present and in thanking the members for again electing him to the position Mr. Stevens referred to the necessity of maintaining the interest in the club and stated that the Colonial Secretary had informed him that the Cricket Ground in the King's Park would be allotted to them year by year on condition that they kept it in a proper state as a cricket ground.

As Mr. G. H. May was unable to retain his office as treasurer, owing to his forthcoming departure for home, Mr. Cowan was elected to the position.

Mr. Goldring suggested that a team secretary be elected, leaving the appointment of captain to be made on the field.

The Chairman favoured the appointment of a permanent captain.

The meeting decided to ask Dr. Swan to again accept the position of captain. Dr. Swan consented, and Mr. Lightfoot was appointed sub-captain.

The meeting agreed that a captain and sub-captain for the second XI should be appointed, and it was resolved that a match sub-committee be elected in addition to the other sub-committees.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following have been selected to play in the match "Old Residents" against "New Comers," to-morrow, on the Cricket Ground, commencing at 11 a.m.:

Old Residents:—Major Lewis, Capt. Kriekenbeck, Mr. G. E. Morrell, Mr. C. H. Mackay, Major Williamson, A.S.C., Mr. H. G. C. Bailey, Mr. F. C. Butcher, Mr. W. J. Daniel, Mr. A. S. Vickers, Mr. W. Peake, Mr. G. W. Tullidge, and Mr. W. A. Powell.

New Comers:—Mr. Wm. Dixon, Mr. Walter E. Dixon, Mr. R. E. O. Bird, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Major Chichester, Mr. W. C. D. Turner, Capt. H. W. Smith, Mr. W. Daniel, Capt. Noble, R.N., Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby, Mr. A. E. Fowler, and A. N. Other.

Players are requested to be on the ground in good time. Tiffin will be served in the pavilion.

THE LOSS OF THE "CANTABRIA"

SALVAGE IMPOSSIBLE.

The latest advices received in Manila show that the ill-fated *Cantabria* is a total loss, without any possibility of salvage.

The coastwise steamship *Carmen*, which is also owned by Urrutia and Company, arrived in Manila on the 7th inst. and Captain Garcia, her commander, reports that before proceeding to Manila he called at Hong, Matindague, and was told by the people of that town that a number of badly-decomposed human bodies were found on the beach of Marinduque's harbour.

A shirt bearing the initials of Captain Madariaga, the commander of the ill-fated boat, and other remnants of the sunken vessel have been picked up by natives engaged in fishing in the southern waters.

With only her masts partly appearing above the surface of the water, the hull badly demolished, the boiler and engine broken to pieces, Mr. Urrutia, owner of the vessel, who left for the scene of wreckage of a few days ago in company with Mr. Gilchrist and several representatives of insurance companies, found the ill-fated boat.

By this report the little hope that the friends and relatives of those on board at the time of her catastrophe has cherished, is now dissipating, as despite of all the efforts of the searching party, no survivor has been found.

The telegram received by Urrutia and Company states that the ship is a total loss, only three feet of mast on the surface. The boiler and engines are broken to pieces and the bulk torn to pieces.

At the time the news of the disaster reached Manila great secrecy was kept concerning the existence of a large amount of money in cash on board, but it is now ascertained that, besides her valuable cargo which was insured at \$60,000, the boat had on board over \$40,000, partly belonging to the company Chairman of Legazpi.

The funds were contained in an iron safe and were entrusted by Mr. Urrutia, when he left Manila that if the boat and her cargo should prove to be beyond the possibility of salvage, at least the money could be recovered.

THE CLOCK TOWER

A NEW SUGGESTION.

At the close of the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon H.E. the Governor made the following interesting announcement on the subject of the Clock Tower, in Pedder Street. He said:—I take the opportunity, gentlemen, at the meeting to-day to direct your attention to the plans, which have been laid on the table by the Director of Public Works, showing the elevation of a clock tower which, it has been suggested, might be added to the new Post Office building. I may also say that I am not convinced more than I was when last I spoke to the Council on the subject that the general desire of the public is to remove the old Clock Tower. I think the opportunity might be taken of this new building in course of erection to add to it a tower which would be visible from the harbour generally and probably from the lower levels. I should like members to look at the plans.

The Council then rose and members inspected the plans, the general impression being that the architect, Mr. E. A. Ram, had designed a very handsome tower that would set off the new Post Office to great advantage.

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW

The Flower Show Committee have published the following rules for the guidance of intending exhibitors:—

1. The show shall continue open for two days on or about February 8th and 9th, 1906.
2. All articles exhibited for competition must be grown by the exhibitors or have been in their possession at least six weeks before the days of exhibition, Classes 31-33 [button-holes and table decorations.—Ed. H.K.T.] and general exhibits excepted.
3. Exhibitors will receive a ticket marked with a number corresponding to that on their entries, which must be produced at the close of the show before exhibits can be removed.
4. The arrangement of the productions shall be subject to the direction of the committee.
5. No articles included in any entry can be removed from the shed before the close of the show.
6. The committee will appoint judges, whose decision shall be final.

DELAYING DOCK WORK.

A LAZY COXSWAIN.

Mr. Samuel Smith charged Wong Kam, late coxswain of No. 3 Dock launch, with continued absence from duty without leave.—Mr. B. W. Looker of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon prosecuted, the accused being undefended.

Mr. Looker said His Worship was aware that for years past Chinese employees had been in the habit of going or not going to their work at their own sweet will, regardless of their employers' interests, and on this account an Ordinance was framed and made law to deal with this class of offenders, and it was under that Ordinance he prosecuted the defendant. The defendant was a coxswain in the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and went to work and stayed away just when it suited him, and this had been his habit during the year he had been in that employ, and when he was absent it meant that a launch must be laid up, and the work of the Company retarded, and the company must suffer loss especially in the case of a vessel requiring quick work on account of her leaving port in a hurry. It was extremely difficult to obtain coxswains, and he hoped His Worship would make it clear to defendant and the Chinese community at large that this sort of thing could not be done with impunity.

Sam Smith, yard boatswain of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, said he was in charge of the dock launches. He engaged defendant as coxswain of No. 3 launch, which is engaged in harbour work under a European foreman.

Some time ago defendant was charged by another coxswain with the theft of certain of his property, and after being held in police custody for about four or five days, the charge was withdrawn and he was accordingly discharged. The day he was released he went back and asked witness if he was to go on with his work. Witness told him to do so and he worked that afternoon, but the next day he was absent without leave. On the following day, between 10 and 11 o'clock, witness found him on another of the company's launches, and when he asked him why he was absent without leave the previous day, defendant said he went to chiu-chiu joss. The day he was absent witness had to take the coxswain from No. 13 launch, a big cargo launch, and the latter had to be laid up. Some days later defendant did the same thing and again No. 13 had to be laid up, and was still so. Next day defendant brought witness a chit saying "Here with the coxswain, I found him in Hongkong," signed by the European foreman. Witness told him to go back to his work, and later on defendant said he wanted to leave on the 15th of this month. Defendant had been absent without leave two or three times previously and on each occasion he had to get a coxswain from another launch necessitating the laying up of the latter each time. No. 13 is the foreman's launch and is always kept ready to go to any vessel on being signalled, taking materials, and taking instructions for any work required to be done; thus the coxswain's absence is always likely to cause loss to the company.

Isaac W. Bye, harbour foreman shipwright of the Dock Company, also gave evidence. Defendant said he gave one month's notice to the first witness, two or three months ago.—Mr. Smith, recalled, denied this and defendant then said that a foreman struck him on the mouth and so he ran away. It was Mr. Ford who struck him, and he did not wish to leave.—Mr. Looker submitted that the case was clear against the defendant, and pressed for "full penalty."—His Worship said, defendant had committed a very serious offence, as a launch of such a business as that of the Dock Company being left without a coxswain might certainly entail serious loss. Defendant would pay a fine of \$500, or go to goal for three months with hard labour.

TELEGRAM

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

SINGAPORE'S SCORE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 13th October

11.5 a.m.

In the Interport Rifle competition the Singapore team scored 800.

A P.W.D. CASE.

MORTAR IN COURT.

Adjourned from yesterday the case in which Wong Fung, of 90, Wellington Street, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeldene, with using inferior mortar of a nature unfit for building purposes, was resumed to-day.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Bruton, Helt and Goldring, appeared for the defence, Mr. T. L. Perkins, of the Public Works Department, prosecuting.

Mr. W. T. Edwards of that Department, in cross-examination by Mr. Goldring, said that he visited No. 16 Des Voeux Road, Central, and found the man in charge of the mortar, preparing a very inferior material and he took some samples from the man who was mixing it, and afterwards tested it. He would say that the two samples tested were insufficiently limited.

Mr. Goldring: Assuming the preparation to be approximately correct for making shell time mortar, does not its efficiency depend on the mixing?—Yes.

Witness, continuing, said it was his practice to take only two briquettes for testing. He had relied on two briquettes when at home. The book produced had no name to it, but witness knew of it as a handbook for masons work, and it was a good work. He had never heard that it was a custom to take a test of mortar by six briquettes. He had never tested cement. The mortar he tested at home was for his own purposes, where he was a builder, and he was always satisfied by testing two briquettes.

Mr. Goldring: So it is not impossible to have a breaking strain registered?—The machine does not register it to that point.

Did the register go beyond the point at which it starts?—No.

Is your machine out of order?—No, not to my knowledge.

Then the briquettes broke without registering any pressure at all?—They did.

Is there not a very considerable difference between mortar taken from the ball, at the place where the work was going on, and actually on the trowel when it is laid, and mortar in a heap, assuming that there is some further mixing taking place before it is used?—There might be a little.

Shown a brick, witness said the mortar was not bad, but on a second and third brick it was bad; a fourth was good, fifth good, and sixth good, and a fragment of mortar was good mortar. Even the worst of them all, said witness, was slightly superior to the mortar the subject matter of this case. There should be a perfect uniformity of quality of mortar. He could not say he knew of a case of uniformity, for he had not made a test to that effect, but it should be so. Mr. Goldring: You are setting up an ideal, but you don't know of a case.

Witness considered that the testing of two briquettes was not intended to be sufficient to give the quality of all the mortar used in the whole building.

The case was then adjourned.

THE Y.M.C.A.

In the current number of the *Hongkong Young Men's*, which is published by the Chinese department of the Young Men's Christian Association, appears the following editorial:—

The attention of every one interested in the Young Men's Christian Association has of late been drawn to the statement given out to the local press yesterday by the committee of management of the European department. This important declaration will save the good name of the association from further attacks by removing an organization, avowedly Christian, from the anomalous position, which it has unfortunately occupied since the establishment of that department. It cannot but help to re-ignite the association movement in the esteem of all who realize the worth of the Y.M.C.A. and its power for good to the community.

The principle of class distinctions, our own department have consistently rejected as being contrary to the spirit of the constitution of the Young Men's Christian Association; and when the indiscriminate attacks first appeared in the press our committee promptly made representations to the board of directors on the subject.

The European department are to be congratulated on the courage shown by the committee in deciding to set aside doubtful barriers to membership. Their action will give an effective impetus to work in every direction.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Lalung*) 16th inst.
French (*Salatit*) 16th inst.
Canadian (*Albatross*) 17th inst.
Australian (*Trinian*) 17th inst.
American (*Doric*) 22nd inst.
German (*Prinz Sigismund*) 23rd inst.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 23rd inst.

The M. M. Co's *Ex. Siam*, with the mail French mail, left Saigon on 10th inst. for this port.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

The "Matin" Disclosures.

LONDON, 11th October.
The editor of the *Matin* says that M. Delcasse is in no way responsible for the statements of *Le Matin*.
The German press is displaying irritation because the British Government has not denied the statements.

The Grouping of the Powers.

Later.
The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says there is reason to believe that an Anglo-Russian rapprochement is being strongly advocated by France, and being favourably considered in Russia; and further that there is no likelihood of a Russo-German alliance, which is strenuously opposed in Russia.

The American Insurance Scandals.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.
In the insurance investigation in New York, Mr. McCurdy, the president of New York Mutual, stated that his salary was £30,000, he also gave explanations showing that large sums of money were drawn by members of his family from a company with which he had business relations.

Mr. Olyphant, the chairman of the Expenditure Committee of the Mutual, stated that the company maintained a confidential fund for legal expenses, the total amounts of which were known only to the trustees.
Mr. Gillette, the vice-president, testified that the solicitor of the company could get £5,000 whenever he pleased, without disclosing the destination of the money. Mr. Gillette recited the amounts that the company had contributed to the Republican campaign funds, to which they had subscribed £8,000 in 1904.

[Strait Times.]

Anglo-Russian Agreement.

"THE TIMES" ON THE POSITION.

LONDON, 4th October.
The *Times*, discussing the possibilities of an Anglo-Russian rapprochement, says the difficulties in the way are numerous and considerable, but there has long been a desire among English statesmen and people to see them removed.
Honesty of purpose, good will and readiness to give and take exist on our side and there are strong and growing symptoms that these also exist in Russia.

Sinews of Revolt.

Twice within a few days, armed men have raided dynamite stores and coal mines in Poland and have decamped with a quantity of explosives.
Depots for arms and munitions continue to be discovered in Finland.

India's Silver Purchases.

It is announced that the Bank of England has already earmarked three millions of gold to facilitate the Indian Government's silver purchases, and another two millions are likely to be earmarked similarly shortly.

Chinese Miners Attack Rand Store.

There was another attack on a lonely store at Klipfontein by Chinese miners last night.
One of the occupants was killed, three were injured, and one is in a precarious condition.

Macedonian Finances.

THE PORT'S PROTEST.

The Porte's Note to the Ambassadors says that it is firmly resolved not to depart from its views as to the superfluity of financial control in Macedonia, constituting an infringement of the Sultan's sovereignty, and that the authorities have been instructed to recognise the financial delegates whom the Powers have sent to Salonika.

Celebes Expedition.

INCREASING AREA OF OPERATIONS.

Bourabaya, 4th October.
The Governor-General of Netherlands India has decided to extend the sphere of military action in South Celebes to the central part of that island, around the Poso lake.
The people there have practically never submitted to Government rule.
Troops will be conveyed there either from Macassar or Boni.

"The Risen Sun."

LONDON, 5th October.

The newspapers review in favourable terms the book of Baron Suematsu, "The Risen Sun: Essays on Japan," which is published to-day.

Indian Opinion on Japanese Alliance.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is generally received in India most favourably.
Many natives and some Anglo-Indians, however, are inclined to regard it as an admission of Great Britain's inability to defend India.

[Manila Times.]

Boer Conspiracy

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

San Francisco, 4th October.
Government spies have unearthed a large conspiracy among the disaffected Boers in South Africa.

The ringleader in the revolt, the nephew of the famous Boer general, De Wet, has been arrested with several others who were prominent during the late war.

The plot had for its object the establishment of a Boer republic in German Southwest Africa. It is rumoured that secret promises of support had been given by Germany to the leaders in the conspiracy.

Philippine Tariff Bill.

Washington, 7th October.

United States Senator Seno E. Payne is occupied in drafting the tariff bill which is to be introduced at the next session of Congress, and which, it is confidently hoped, will create free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands, or at least cut down the barriers to the minimum.

Senator Payne has returned from his visit to the Philippines, whither he went with the Taft party, enthusiastic over the future of the islands—if they have proper treatment by the United States.

The leader of the Senate said in an interview with the *Cablenews* correspondent that whether or not the tariff would be demolished depends almost altogether upon the work accomplished by Governor-General Wright, and the business men of the Philippine Islands.

The Japanese Fleet to go on Tour.

Tokyo, 7th October.

The victorious fleet of Admiral Togo will make a tour of Europe and America in the near future. This has been decided by the Admiralty here and will, it is expected, be a big ovation.
It will be the first time that a Japanese fleet has gone to Europe or America and it is thought to be a shrewd move to popularize Japanese among the nations of the world.

Riots in Moscow.

London, October 9.

Moscow is again in the throes of a great riot and the streets are filled with dead and wounded. Hundreds have been cut down and shot by the police and Cossacks.

Scenes in St. Petersburg some months ago when the workmen's delegation was set upon by the police are discounted in Moscow to-day by the frightful carnage.

The riots are the outcome of oppressive measures instituted by the governor-general of that province, poverty, suffering, and the instigation of the anarchistic and evolutionary committees which are more active than ever before in Russia.

The streets are now being cleared of the crowds, but with great difficulties and great loss of lives, as the people are worked to a high pitch and resist the soldiers with any weapons that they can get hold of.

If order is not restored at once by the most repressive measures, the temper of the populace is such that something more serious than a mere riot will follow.

The Tsar is alarmed and has issued orders to prevent any further meetings of citizens for public discussions throughout the empire.

The riots between the Tartars and the Armenians in the trans-Caucasus district still continue.

During the last few days the streets of Tiflis have been the scenes of bloody encounters in which the police and the troops proved almost powerless. Bombs were freely used and many of the rioters were killed and wounded; the reports of the number killed being placed at over 100.

SURVEY SHIP "PATHFINDER."

DAMAGED BY STORM.

The coast and geodetic survey steamer *Pathfinder*, another one of the Government's boats that met with mishap on the east coast of Samar during the storm, has arrived at Manila. She was brought in tow by the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Company's powerful tugboat *Robert K.* Captain Westdahl, her commander, reports that at the time of the storm the *Pathfinder* was safely anchored at San Policarpo bay, but as the typhoon was blowing with such fury and the boat not being under steam, it was impossible for him to prevent her anchors from dragging. From the very start of her mishap the two starboard boats were stove in and smashed to pieces, and this was immediately followed by the fall of the main gaff which came down with force and broke into two pieces. After struggling against the fury of the tempest for an hour or so, the boat was helplessly blown ashore, her propeller being damaged to the extent of rendering it entirely unserviceable. The rudder post was also smashed to pieces and it was found necessary to take the rudder ashore to bore some holes in it, after the boat was successfully taken off, so that the necessary tackle could be fastened in order to tow her to Manila. The amount of damages sustained by the *Pathfinder* cannot yet be exactly estimated, but it is thought it would not exceed a couple of thousand dollars. Captain Westdahl, Chief Officer Coleman, Chief Engineer Hopkins and their assistants deserve credit for the boat not being more seriously damaged.

CARING FOR THE SAILORS

AT MANILA.

The report of the superintendent of the Manila Sailors' Home for the month of September shows that, as an average of 26 men per day have been fed and lodged, about half being free to men and about half were spent for food and cooking and the total receipts were short sixteen dollars of meeting the expenses for the month. Fourteen men were found positions on sailing vessels, 20 on army transports, and eight on shore, or total of 42. Of the receipts, several hundred pesos were from special funds set aside by the managers for the equipment of the new home. The building has been renovated and furnished to accommodate 50 men. Most of the worthy cases have been provided with employment, but some of the free boarders have complained of the fare, and one or two becoming violent, have been excused from remaining longer about the place. It is planned by the committee to secure some additional monthly subscriptions and make the home entirely self-supporting from this year.

THE KOWLOON RAILWAY.

A GOVERNMENT LOAN.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hutton, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Sir H. Spencer Berkeley (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. Basil Taylor (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. R. Shewan, Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 43 to 48 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee. The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Carried.

COMMITTEES.

H.E. the Governor appointed the following Committees:—

Finance Committee.—All the members of the Council, with the Colonial Secretary as Chairman.

Law Committee.—The Attorney General (chairman); the Harbour Master, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. R. Shewan, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham.—The Director of Public Works (chairman), the Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, and Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart.

RAILWAYS LOAN ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance for raising the sum of two million pounds by loan for the purpose of defraying the cost of a railway from Kowloon and for other railway purposes.

The text of the Ordinance, as read and amended, is as follows:—

Whereas it is expedient to give authority to the Governor to raise as occasion requires loans not exceeding two million pounds in all for the purpose of defraying the cost of a Railway from Kowloon and for other Railway purposes:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Railways Loan Ordinance, 1905.

2. The Governor may as occasion requires borrow sums, not exceeding two million pounds in all by the sale of Inscribed Stock under the provisions of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, 1891.

3. The contribution to the Sinking Fund as contemplated in Sections 7 and 8 of the said Ordinance shall commence at the expiration of five years from the date on which the interest in the Inscribed Stock to be issued under this Ordinance shall begin to accrue.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

H.E. said:—Gentlemen, I have called you together to-day for an extraordinary meeting to pass this Railways Loan Bill of 1905. This bill, in addition to authorising me to raise funds for the construction of the Hongkong section of the railway from Canton to Kowloon is also connected with the agreement which was announced in the "China Mail" of the 7th and also in the "South China Morning Post" of the 9th instant. It is not in the public interest that I should dilate here on the subject of that agreement the general terms of which have since appeared in the public press, nor do I think it is necessary as I have reason to believe Honourable Members have sufficient knowledge of the principles guiding the Government's policy in the matter. The amount included in the Bill of £2,000,000 makes ample provision for the expenditure it is intended to cover. The Bill is only an authority for me to raise funds as occasion requires, and I will see that Honourable members are informed when any loan is actually raised on that authority.

The Bill was read a first time.

The Attorney General moved that Standing Order 38 be suspended in order to allow the second reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Agreed.

The Attorney General.—Sir, I rise now to move that this Bill be read a second time. The reasons which have led to the introduction of this Bill have been stated by your Excellency to the House. The reason why the Bill should be passed into law at once has been just stated by you. The objects of the bill are sufficiently set out in the preamble and obviate the necessity of my taking up the time of this Council by any explanations as to the details of the Bill. It has long been the hope of every person interested in the Colony that a railway from Kowloon to the frontier would be built. I move the second reading of the bill.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the bill was read a second time and afterwards considered by the Committee of the whole Council clause by clause when a few verbal amendments were made.

Upon resuming, H.E. the Governor reported to the Council that the Bill had passed through Committee with a few verbal amendments.

The Attorney General then moved the third reading of the bill.

"The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

"Bill read a third time.

H.E. the Governor moved that the Bill be so passed and become law.

Agreed.

The Council was adjourned until after the meeting of the Finance Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of the Legislative Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were recommended for adoption by the Council:—

EDUCATION.

A sum of \$55 in aid of the vote, Education—other charges, Bellio's Public School, for incidental expenses.

LANGUAGE ALLOWANCE.

A sum of \$600 in aid of the vote, judicial and legal departments, Land Registry Office, for New Territories—other charges, for language allowance to Mr. J. R. Wood, Assistant Land Officer, who has passed the examination in the Cantonese dialect.

DAMAGE BY RAINSTORM.

A sum of \$2,350 in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, for rainstorm-damages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A sum of \$500 in aid of the vote, miscellaneous services, for printing miscellaneous papers.

COST OF TELEGRAMS.

A sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote 22 miscellaneous services, telegrams sent and received by Government.

GAP ROCK CABLE.

A sum of \$5,871.65 in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, for repairs to Gap Rock cable.

Upon the Council resuming the Colonial Treasurer reported that the votes had been passed by the Committee and he moved that the report be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

An announcement by H. E. the Governor on the subject of the Clock Tower is reported elsewhere in this issue.

COMMERCIAL.

Quotations for the week close as follows:—

Hongkong Banks	...	\$915 s. 6d.
Public Banks	...	38 b.
Union Insurances	...	780 b.
Canton Insurances	...	345 b.
China Traders	...	811 b.
Hongkong Fires	...	340 s.
China Fires	...	89 b.
H. C. & M. Steamboats	...	261 s.
Indo-China	...	91 b.
China Sugars	...	228 s.
Luxons	...	15 b.
Rapahs	...	31 b.
Docks	...	184 s.
Kowloon Wharfs	...	1071 b.
Farnhams	...	144 b.
Hongkong Lands	...	\$126 b.
Humphreys	...	174 b.
Two Cottons	...	17 s.
Hongkong Cottons	...	\$14 s.
China Providents	...	9 s.
Green Island Cements	...	201 b.
Langkats	...	241 b.

RAUB CRUSHING.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts have received telegraphic advices that the crushing for the past four weeks produced 702 oz. smelted gold from 5,853 tons stone.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	...	111
Do. demand	...	111 7/16
Do. 4 months' sight	...	111 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	...	244
America—Bank T.T.	...	47 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	...	199
India T.T.	...	145 1/2
Do. demand	...	145 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	...	71 1/2
Singapore T.T.	...	9 1/2 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	...	95 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	...	117

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	...	111 1/2
6 months' sight L/C.	...	112
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	...	47 1/2
4 months' sight do.	...	48 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	...	2/0 1/2
4 months' sight France	...	249 1/2
6 months' sight do.	...	250 1/2
30 days' sight Germany	...	204
Bar Silver	...	28 1/2
Bank of England rate	...	24 1/2
Sovereign	...	10.23

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

Today's quotations are as follow:	Per picul
Malwa New	@ 1.080
" Old	@ 1.150
" Older	@ 1.210
" Oldest	@ 1.300
Patna New	@ 1.002
" Old	@ 1.095
Benares New	@ 1.075
" Old	@ 1.005
Persian (Paper)	@ —

To-day's Advertisement.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, &c.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOCHY" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No claims will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1905. (102)

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

—MENU—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1905.

DINNER.

HORS D'OEUVRES.
Canapés à la Windsor.

SOUP.

Consommé Royal.
Baked Fish à la Normande.

FISH.

ENTREES.
Lamb Cutlets à la Nelson.
Pigeon en Compôte.
Veal and Ham Patties.

CURRY.

Burmah Curry.
JOINTS.
Roast Australian Beef.

Boiled Bacon and Spinach.
Cold Stuffed Chicken and Mixed Salad.

SWEETS.

Lemon Pudding.
Diplomate (Ice Cream and Pound Cake).
Treacle Tart. Topsy Cake.

DESSERT.

Coffee. Fruit. (To go)

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messieurs BARRETTO AND COMPANY, of No. 22 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants, have, on the 26th day of September, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1. The Representation of the word Snowflake in white letters on a yellow hexagonal background, such background being bordered by a white line and a yellow line.

2. The Representation of a Stork standing upon a pedestal supported upon a plinth: on either side of the pedestal and springing from the plinth are plants of bearded wheat; on either side of the stork the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

3. The Representation of a Yellow Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole: on the ribbon the Chinese characters 黃福 (the translation of which is "Yellow Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

4. The Representation of a Red Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole: on the ribbon the Chinese characters 紅福 (the translation of which is "Red Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

5. The Representation of Three Dragons whose heads are pointed towards a red ball in the centre between them, the red ball surrounded by four red forked flames; on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

6. The Representation of a Yellow Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole: on the ribbon the Chinese characters 黃福 (the translation of which is "Yellow Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

7. The Representation of a Red Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole: on the ribbon the Chinese characters 紅福 (the translation of which is "Red Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

8. The Representation of a Yellow Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole: on the ribbon the Chinese characters 黃福 (the translation of which is "Yellow Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

9. The Representation of a Red Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole: on the ribbon the Chinese characters 紅福 (the translation of which is "Red Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

10. The Representation of a Yellow Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole: on the ribbon the Chinese characters 黃福 (the translation of which is "Yellow Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

11. The Representation of a Red Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole: on the ribbon the Chinese characters 紅福 (the translation of which is "Red Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

12. The Representation of a Yellow Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole: on the ribbon the Chinese characters 黃福 (the translation of which is "Yellow Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

13. The Representation of a Red Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole: on the ribbon the Chinese characters 紅福 (the translation of which is "Red Sash") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

14. The Representation of a Yellow Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole: on the ribbon the Chinese characters 黃福 (the translation of which is "

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	15th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	29th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	31st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	6th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	14th "

S.S. "Deucalion" left Singapore at daylight on the 10th inst., and is due here on the 15th.

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"AGAMEMNON"	15th October.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	24th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	7th November.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"CHINGWO"	15th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	21st "

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, and NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PINGSUEY"	31st October.
	"OANFA"	30th November.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	24th October.
	"MACHAON"	3rd November.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	15th October.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	16th "
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"PAKHOI"	17th "
MANILA	"TEAN"	17th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	24th "

YOKOHAMA and KOBE
* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yagtzse and Northern China Ports.
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1905.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon am.—Ships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.
RUHI	2540	A. H. Notley		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1905.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"ALSTON"	SATURDAY, 21st October.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1905.

BOO CHEONG.

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 24, Pottinger Street.HAS always on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclostyle
and Elms Duplicate.

Hongkong, 13rd February, 1905.

TSANG FOO & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
48, DES VEXES ROAD.SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest
notice, and with all possible dispatch.
Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 399.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.A.THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.
FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30
cents, Return, 50 cents. Steerage, 10 cents.
Breakfast, Dinner and Bed can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.
On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.
First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the West
end of Wing Lok Street.MING ON & Co.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 T. R. MEAD.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 H. W. WALKER.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).
These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers, and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.
Meals \$1 each.
The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.
SHU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	TUESDAY, 17th Oct., 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"ESANG"	TUESDAY, 24th Oct., 3 P.M.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	TUESDAY, 24th Oct., 3 P.M.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1905.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA"	4,483	Mettenthin	November 7th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	November 29th, "
"NOMADIA"	4,370	Vogemann	December 22nd, "
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	January 7th, 1906.

The S.S. "Arabia" left Portland on October 1st, and is expected to arrive here on 2nd November.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
Captain J. C. Spence, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at
3 P.M.
For Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1905.

EXCURSION TRIP TO MACAO.

S.S. "KWONG CHOW"
Will leave Hongkong every SATUR-
DAY, at 6 P.M., and return from Macao
at 10 A.M. on SUNDAY.
Passengers desiring to remain longer in
Macao may return by the S.S. "KWONG
TUNG" which will leave Macao on Sunday at
9 P.M.
Fares:—1st class single \$1.50 with Cabin \$2.00
return 2.00 " 3.00
2nd class single 1.00 return 1.50S.S. "KWONG TUNG"
Will leave Hongkong every SUNDAY,
at 9 P.M., and return from Macao
at 9 P.M.
Fares:—1st class single \$1.00 with Cabin \$2.00
return 2.00 " 3.00
2nd class single 80 cents, return 1.50BREAKFAST, DINNER AND SUPPER \$1 EACH.
The Wharf in Hongkong is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.
For further Particulars, apply to the
SHU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
AND
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West, or to
Messrs. HERBERT DENT & Co.,
Agents,
Canton and Macao.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1905.

TRIPS TO CANTON AND MACAO.

THE Yuk On Company's Splendid Steamer

"YING KING,"
1,088 tons, Registered.
Captain E. J. Page, will leave Hongkong for
Canton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY
and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9.30 P.M.,
returning to Hongkong every TUESDAY,
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, about 5 P.M.
On SUNDAYS she will make an EXCUR-
SION TRIP TO MACAO, leaving Hongkong
at 8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao about
7.30 P.M.
The "YING KING" is especially fitted for
these runs, is the newest, fastest and most
luxuriously furnished steamer on the line, and
is lighted throughout with Electricity, also hot
and cold water is supplied.FARES:
First Class single journey to Canton \$3.00
Second " " " 1.50
First class single journey to Macao 1.00
Second " " " 50 cents
Third " " " 30 cents
Fourth " " " 20 cents
Breakfast, Dinner or Supper \$1 each only.
Wines and Spirits of the best brands are used.
The Wharf in Hongkong is at the West end
of Wing Lok Street.The wharf in Macao is the same as the
S.S. "Persuance."
For further information, apply to the Office of
YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 216, Wing Lok Street, Hongkong,
or to
Messrs. WENDT & Co., Canton Agents.
S. A. NORONHA, Macao Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship About

"SATSUMA" 14th October, 1905.

"WRAY CASTLE" 4th November, "

"LOWTHER CASTLE" to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1905.

Shipping—Steamer.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENVENUE,"

Captain Kroble, will be despatched as above, on
or about 30th October, 1905.

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1905.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET

PRICES.

Corrected 13th October, 1905. per \$ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 20

" Roast—Shiu 20

" Breast—Ngau Lam 15

" Soup, Tong Yuk 18

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20

" " Serjion—Ngau Lau 20

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung 20

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50

" " Corned—Ham Ngau Li 60

" Head—Ngau Tau 60

" Heart—Ngau Sum 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 20

" Feet—Ngau Kerk 8

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 11

" Tail—Ngau Mei 18

" Liver—Ngau Con 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 6

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-
tau-keok 80

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat 25

" Leg—Yeung Pui 24

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau 22

" Pigs' Chittlings—Chai cheong 24

" Brains—Chi Kow 2

" Feet—Chi Kerk 12

" Fry—Chi Chak 12

" Head—Chi Tau 16

" Heart—Chi Sum 9

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu 25

" Liver—Chi Kon 25

" Pork, Chop—Chi Pui Kwat 22

" Corned—Ham—Chu Yuk 11

" Leg—Chu Pui 22

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 15

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau 55

" Keok 55

" Heart—Yeung Sum 10

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 10

" Liver—Yeung Con 24

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 16

" Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 12

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau 12

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 18

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 15

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Shipping—Steamer.

Ray—Pel Pa Sa 9

Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung 10

Roach—Chun Yu 28

Salmon, (Choon), fresh water—Ma Yau 32

Shark—Sa Yu 9

Skate—Po Yu 10

Shrimps—Ma 24

Snapper—Lap Yu 26

Solter—Tat Sa Yu 26

Tench—Wan Yu 13

Turbot—Cho How Yu 18

Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu 60

White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai 1

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* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Richard, Commander-in-Chief.
† Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Pauque de Jonquières, Second-in-Command.

Entertainment.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

THE following are in Stock:

PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK.

DAIRY FARM FED PORK.

Bacon, Best Wiltshire \$0.70 per lb.
 "Carno" Meat Extract, 2 oz 0.70 per pot.
 Ducks, Local (dressed) 0.65 each
 Fish, Fresh Canadian Salmon 0.60 per lb.
 Fish, Australian Smoked Mullet 0.60
 Fish, do do Schnapper 0.65
 Geese, Local (dressed) 1.50 each
 Hares, Australian 1st Grade 1.40
 Ham, Best York 0.70 per lb.
 Ham, Australian, "Pineapple" Brand 0.60
 (2 cts. extra per lb. for Ham if cut).
 Kidneys, Australian Sheep 0.05 each
 Lemons, Australian 48 cts. & 60
 Oysters, American (large size, in tins) 2.50 per tin
 Oysters, Australian (in bottles of 2 and 5 doz.) 51.25 & 25.50
 Pigeons, Local 0.25 each
 Rabbits, Australian 1st Grade 0.05
 Sausages, Australian Fritz 0.63 per lb.
 Sausages, Omelette (of Australia Meat) 0.35
 Snipe, Local 0.35 each
 Tongues, Australian Sheep 0.20
 Turkeys, Choice Australian (plucked) 0.60 per lb.

SPECIAL NOTE.

Orders required to be filled in the Morning should be sent in before 3.30 P.M. the previous day.
 Orders for Noon should be sent in by 8.0 A.M. the same day.
 Orders for 3.30 P.M. should be sent in by NOON the same day.
 Hongkong, 12th October, 1905. (988)

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLONBO, INDIA, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON.

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "CALEDONIE".

Captain Gregoir, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 1 P.M.

This steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. *Australien* bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *OCEANIE* 31st October.

S.S. *SALAZIE* 14th November.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1905. (17)

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer, Tons, Captain, Sailing.

Shawmut 9,600 E. V. Roberts 19th Oct.

Hyades 3,753 Geo. Wright 20th Nov.

Tremont 9,000 F. W. Garlick 24th Nov.

Lyra 4,417 G. V. Williams 26th Dec.

Elafels 3,753 F. G. Purinton 26th Dec.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 9th October, 1905. (8)

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
 Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

Mail.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"CHUSAN"

Captain H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 21st October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Britannia*, 6,525 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valerian, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Moldavia*, due in London on the 2nd December.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1905. (12)

To Let.

TO LET.

SHOP in HONGKONG HOTEL (at present used as a Bar) at the corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road. Splendid position.

ALSO

SHOP No. 23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, now in the occupation of Messrs. W. BREWER & Co.

Apply to—

SECRETARY, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1905. (1006)

TO LET.

No. 15, KNUXTFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. (900)

TO LET.

No. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. (755)

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. (692)

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIEN).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. (160)

SHOP TO LET

IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HALF THE PREMISES at present occupied by the ROBINSON PIANO CO., possession November 1st.

For Particulars, apply to—

W. BREWER & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905. (921)

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in Garden Road, near the Ferry, with fine bright and airy rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the Harbour.

Rent very moderate.

Apply to—

H. RUTTONJEE, No. 5, D'Aguilar Street.

37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. (627)

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CHANGING QUOTATIONS.	
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	1125	1125	1,000,000 \$8,500,000 \$250000	\$1,702,728	2 1/2 @ exchange 1/101 = \$18.66 2/3 for first half-year 1905	1915 London 501 \$38 buyers	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	27	25	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905		
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$1,730	\$150,494	\$17 for 1905	1 7/8 \$3471	
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	74,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$90,000 \$11,992 \$36,166 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 \$83 buyers	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	115	25	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,819	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 1/2 Tls. 82 buyers	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$37,749 \$84,777 \$70,000	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1905	4 1/2 \$780 buyers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$70,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1905	8 1/2 \$721 sellers	
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$70	\$218,931 \$2,211	\$320,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1905	8 1/2 188 buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	220	\$50	\$1,205,595	\$360,372	\$34 for 1905	10 1/2 \$340 sellers	
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$261,638 \$88,941	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 1/2 \$18	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$10	\$250,000 \$300,000 \$100,000 \$145,376 \$100,000	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	10 1/2 \$32	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$241,119 \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000	\$180.4	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2 \$27 sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	110	110	\$1,199 Tls. 25,000 \$40,000	\$4,435	2 1/2 @ 1/101 = \$26.25 for 1904	6 1/2 \$93	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000 \$40,000	Tls. 43,763	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	7 1/2 Tls. 471 sellers	
Do. (Preference)	200,000	11	11	\$4,116	\$8,852	Interim of Tls. 14 for 1905	8 1/2 Tls. 471 buyers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$65,000 \$24,277	\$920	Interim of 1 1/2 (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2 \$53 sellers	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$400,000 \$21,075 \$30,123	\$21,231	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 \$142 buyers	
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	100	100	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 195,479 Tls. 28,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 4,333	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2 Tls. 30 sales	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Nil.	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	13 1/2 Tls. 30 sales	
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	100	\$450,000 \$150,000 none	\$48,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 1/2 \$229 sellers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	\$5 for 1897	15 Tls. 68	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Nil.	\$5 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2 Tls. 8	
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	11	11	\$4,000 \$12,289	\$7,820	Interim of 1/2 (No. 4)	...	Tls. 9.70 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	...	G. \$18
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	11	11	\$4,871	\$8,745	No. 12 of 11 = 48 cents	...	\$31 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham (R. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 7 1/2	Tls. 144 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	25	25	\$70,000 \$20,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$8,577	\$25 for 1904 on old capital	7 1/2 7 1/2	\$27 \$25
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	100	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$20,422	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905	4 1/2 7 1/2	\$105 buyers
Hongkong and Whimpon Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$501,332	\$6 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2 7 1/2	\$184 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$60	\$60	\$35,500 Tls. 4,010	\$489	\$1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 6 1/2	\$17 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,880	Tls. 20,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	6 1/2 9 1/2	Tls. 183 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 9 1/2	Tls. 190
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516 Tls. 34,000 Tls. 8,000	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	9 1/2 6 1/2	\$28 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 350,000	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2 12 1/2	Tls. 135
Central Stores, Limited	123	\$15	\$15	\$20,000	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	12 1/2 7 1/2	\$15 \$100
Do. (Founders)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$74	\$10,126	None	7 1/2 6 1/2	\$7 \$147 buyers
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$74	\$10,126	\$5 for first half-year 1905	6 1/2 5 1/2	\$147 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$31,087 \$250,000 Tls. 20,080	\$37,875	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905	5 1/2 14 1/2	\$127 Tls. 181 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 20,080	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	14 1/2 ...	\$105 sellers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 225,000	First year	Interim of \$4	...	\$121 buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,994	\$11,958	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2 7 1/2	\$40 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 6 1/2	Tls. 122 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	Tls. 328,813 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 40,066	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 12 1/2	Tls. 45
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 1/2 6 1/2	Tls. 175
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,300	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 6 1/2	\$54
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,728	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 725	Interim of 3 1/2 for 1905	...	Tls. 55 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$			
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1905	7 1/2 7 1/2	Tls. 55 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 1/2 7 1/2	\$141 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 50,000 Tls. 31,600	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898	...	Tls. 45 sales
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 a/c 1898	...	Tls. 59
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,638	Tls. 22,050	4% for 1897	...	Tls. 260
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	...	First year	...	\$100
Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$14	\$770	1/3 per share for 1904	...	\$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	...	\$11 sellers
China-Honco Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	Tls. 80
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	...	\$10
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,739	None	...	\$0 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	...	\$174 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	none	...	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1905	...	\$90 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$400,000	\$95,054	\$2 for 1904	...	\$27 sellers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$180,000	\$7,551	Final of \$1 making \$2 1/2	...	\$175 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	120	120	\$25,394 \$3,000	\$2,188	2 1/2 div. and 2 1/2 bonus for 1904	...	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,151	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1905	...	\$15 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$2,706	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	...	\$35
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$60,000	\$5,356	Interim of \$4 for 1905	...	\$182 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$11,137	\$10 for 1905	...	\$14 sellers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500	\$2,999	Interim of 50 cents 30.9.05	...	\$149 sales
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,182	Final of 50 making \$14 for 1904	...	Tls. 122 buyers
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Staatse Spoorwegen	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 25,210 Tls. 10,465	Tls. 35,849	\$1 quarterly div. of Tls. 2 1/2, paid 15.9.05	...	Tls. 51
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,658	making 40 for Tls. 15 for 1905	...	\$7
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	...	Tls. 5 for 1905	...	\$10
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	None	Dr. \$5,537	First year	...	Tls. 135 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 145,000 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 8,011	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	...	Tls. 150 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	...	Tls. 60
Shanghai Paper and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,068	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	...	Tls. 150 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,207	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	...	Tls. 140 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	220	220	Tls. 170,000	Tls. 17,220	Interim of 15/1 for 1905	...	\$24
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$5,068	None	...	\$15
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	15,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,744	50 cents for year ended 31.3.04	...	\$15
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000	\$700	\$5 for 1905	...	Tls. 151 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5	...	\$0 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$22,000	\$551	60 cents for year ended 31.3.1905	...	\$18
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$30,000 \$25,000	\$6,096	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	...	\$24 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	99,990	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	\$60	Final of 70 cents making \$1.70 for year 1905	...	\$11 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	\$60	Final of 70 cents making \$1.70 for year 1905	...	\$11 sales

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4076

號六十月九年一十三精光

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1905.

六拜禮

號四十月十英曆

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BIRTH.

On 1st October, at Chetoo, the wife of HUGH G. SMITH, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On 2nd October, at Shanghai, LILIAN ALICE, daughter of James Park, of Melbourne, to HENRY EDGAR, son of the late Thomas R. Kimpston, of Melbourne.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1905.

A MATTER OF MOMENT.

(7th October.)

Not for many a long day have those who concern themselves with the important subject of education in Hongkong been provided with more substantial food for reflection than that contained in the report of the opening of a Government medical school in Singapore. From Straits papers we learn that in this institution Chinese and other non-European residents in the Colony and the Federated Malay States may be trained to enter the Government service as assistant surgeons or to qualify as general practitioners. This is no surprise, for so far as education is concerned the government of the Straits Settlements is well ahead of Hongkong. In Singapore the King's scholarships are still retained, and the Chamber of Commerce encourages education from a commercial standpoint by holding periodical examinations in subjects connected with this most important branch of learning, while, other

scholarships are offered to those students who elect to take up the study of various industries. There it has been recognised for long past that one most urgent necessity is the provision of some instruction in practical engineering so that the Singapore boys might be equipped to take their share in the development of the magnificent resources of the Federated Malay States. H. E. the Governor had his attention drawn to this matter at the opening of the new medical school for Malaya, and one of these days we shall no doubt learn that the Straits Government has made provision for still further facilities for the higher education of their boys. In the meantime Singapore has now the great benefit of a local medical school in which not only the members of the Chinese community will be trained, but which will also be open to other non-European residents. Here, in Hongkong, we are a long way behind. The old Queen's scholarships have been relegated to the past for more than a decade and although we can boast of a college of medicine for Chinese which, by the way, is doing some really excellent work, and in which the welfare of the Colony should be very closely bound, it is exclusively confined to members of the native community, and the scope of the work embodied in its syllabus is of necessity somewhat restricted. Facilities for studying the various branches of trades that are practised in the Colony and the large cities of the world, are wanting in Hongkong, although, of course, we do not lose sight of the work being carried on at the scientific and industrial college in Hollywood Road, or of the classes held at the Institution of Engineers for instruction in practical mathematics and mechanics. But the manner in which our sister Colony is going ahead in matters of education suffices to show the position into which we have been slowly drifting and where we are now marking time. This is a subject to which we have frequently drawn attention and one which should have been remedied long ago. Instead of having any improvements made education in Hongkong is being set back. The expenditure by the Government is to be cut down from 3.95 to 2.73 per cent of the Colony's revenue, and this, in the long run, means that instead of promoting educational efficiency, it almost puts a premium upon incompetence and that, too, at a time when everything points to the vital need of improving and systematising education. Instead of encouraging popular interest in the subject in all its branches and particularly those of a commercial and technical value, we seem to be riding roughshod over the opinions of those not only in Singapore but also in Shanghai, where instruction in technical education has been successfully given for some time past. We can only hope that the step taken by Singapore will be followed before long by a similar movement in Hongkong which, if it does not go to the extent of having a thoroughly equipped school with facilities for instruction in technical and commercial education, will be nothing short of a considerable enlargement in the scope of the College of Medicine for Chinese the benefits of which might well be extended to all sections of the community.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(19th October.)

The Reuter telegram recording the celebration of the anniversary of the execution of the leaders of the war in Hungary is of especial interest to-day in view of the disturbances in connection with the renewal of the Ausgleich, fifty-seven years ago a determined struggle was made in the cause of Hungarian independence and self-government, the years 1848-49 being marked by a revolution which was in the main a Magyar rising, internally much hampered by discordant, chiefly Slav, races many of whose leaders looked to the power of the Tsar as their ultimate support, or were even in secret contact with his agents. Of Kossuth, whose name is mentioned in the Reuter wire, it is recorded that he did glorious service to the cause of his country during those memorable years, although at the final catastrophe he endeavoured to enter secretly into relations with the Tsar for appointing a Prince of the Russian house as ruler of Hungary. But the champions of self-government and their followers were finally overthrown by the Russian army of invasion, aided mainly by Slav internal rebellion, and no serious efforts appear to have since been made to effect a separation. The national feud still continues and the Government has frequently had occasion to resort to unusual measures to prevent any rupture. What will happen after the present Emperor's death is a matter of some speculation. Karl Blind, in a forecast of the late of Austria-Hungary, says that the belief that it may then be entirely split up may turn out a mistaken one, although he points out that the breakdown of Russian autocracy removes, so far, a danger from Hungary; where the Magyar race, though a martial one, and acting as the very pillar of the realm, is in reality a minority. Some connection between Hungary and the neighbouring German element, even if only by way of alliance, will always be in the Magyar interest. True wisdom, he says, must also prevent Hungarian statesmen from proceeding to extremes towards the various nationalities within their own country. The establishment of a Bohemian kingdom they cannot reasonably desire; for it would act as a disintegrating force towards Hungary herself, whose north-western population, near

the Bohemian frontier, is Slavie also. The writer makes it clear that as to the German Empire, its upholders have no wish whatever to get up a new "fratricidal war" for the purpose of resuming their former Federal Austrian provinces, and he believes that only an internal Austrian revolution could effect that reunion. In that case the German majority in the once Federal provinces of Austria, would certainly not leave their kinsmen in Bohemia to the tender mercies of the Czechs. But whichever way events might tend, this whole question would be treated by the German nation as one exclusively of its own concern, even as we would do, if, after having lost one part of the United Kingdom through an internal war, we found it necessary afterwards to renew the broken bond.

THE Y.M.C.A.

(10th October.)

After a very lengthy interval of silence, the Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association have at last condescended to reply to what they term the "scurrilous" and "rancorous" remarks—although we are certain the majority of our readers will scarcely endorse these terms—which have been made in this column regarding the working of the Association. The Committee do not deign to answer *seriatim* the statements we made on the questions with which we dealt, holding that the real "charge" against the members of the Society is that they have "deliberately decided to exclude from their membership certain classes, namely, non-Europeans and Service men." According to the statement, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, the Association consists of 166 members, 80 of whom are free-lancers, non-industrial persons who do not claim to belong to any church. Of the first 80, thirteen compose the Committee of Management, which takes the credit for all the transactions that have served to evoke the criticism of those who are interested in the welfare of the Association. It should be understood, in the first instance, that whatever we have said against the operations of the Y.M.C.A. has been said in a spirit of good-will and friendship. The Y.M.C.A. is an admirable institution, which has proved a boon to many a young man in the United Kingdom and America. Its aims and objects in the West are irreproachable; it has the sympathy of the entire community, and any criticism that has arisen with reference to the Hongkong branch has been the outcome of a spirit more of sorrow than of blame. In the first place, then, when we suggested that class distinctions were being fostered within the Association we were stating a fact which was admittedly a regrettable feature of the Hongkong branch. It is not denied by the Committee themselves that class distinctions—or as it is euphemistically described "certain limitations to membership"—have gained the support of those responsible for the management of the organisation. And the amazing plea is put forward that probably each one of the 80 who are church-goers and Christians is actuated by a certain amount of class prejudice. In the case of a society which designates itself as the Young Men's Christian Association this admission of fallibility and weakness is at least creditable as an evidence of sincerity, although it is an unworthy stain on some of the members. For we are absolutely convinced from the results of the meetings lately held behind locked doors at the Y.M.C.A. this spirit of exclusion is not generally shared. The very fact that a meeting of members specially convened to discuss the question of whether Service men—the wearers of His Majesty's uniform—should or should not be admitted to membership was of the opinion by a large majority that they should be admitted indicates clearly that class distinction is not the fetish of the members generally, if it be one of the special tenets held by the Committee of Management. Then again on the question of the admission of non-Europeans, the Committee of Management honestly lay their hands on their hearts and declare that the Association is absolutely free from the non-European element? Of course they cannot. Any non-European, we venture to think, who has the advantage of influence or position will find his way to membership—and good luck to him. So that on the point that non-Europeans are not admitted to the Y.M.C.A. we would submit that the Committee of Management have failed to make out a good case. Why do they not say at once that non-Europeans or non-anybody else will be admitted provided they can obtain the support of a few of the leading members of the Committee? For that is what it amounts to, and we defy the Committee to deny it. After all there are many non-Europeans whose society and intellect are quite on a par with some of the European members. There are no doubt many objectionable non-Europeans, but who will dare to say that all Europeans in Hongkong are such delightful companions and bear such immaculate reputations that they would be entitled to admission to any institution? Moreover, members are elected by ballot. If the Committee desire to exclude any candidate for admission they have only to exercise their privilege of the poll. Many a young man who has been born in Hongkong—and that would seem to be a misfortune to plague their whole lives in the eyes of the Committee—has been approached on the subject of joining the Y.M.C.A., but he has refrained from pushing his claim. No doubt Australians, Canadians, West Indian creoles and all the rest of our kindred beyond the seas would be equally ineligible in the same circumstances because they did not happen to be Europeans. Oh, blessed word! The wisdom of the Hongkong Y.M.C.A. has evolved in the word "European" a modern equivalent of that blessed term "Metropolitian," and roll it round their tongues with equal unctious. Yet these very same non-Europeans, most of whom would doubtless fancy themselves the equal of Europeans generally, those very same Japs, for example, who are honoured by our King, would be readily admitted to any Y.M.C.A. in the United Kingdom, if not in America. But then only the aristocracy of Great Britain come to Hongkong to earn a livelihood—and to complain that they cannot live on their incomes—and they could not demean themselves by associating with lesser mortals. It is a sad commentary on the ways of the Far East to-day. The associates, those inconspicuous negligible people who don't go to church and profess nothing, are not responsible for anything done at the "club." One can imagine the stinging attack which a member might make on an associate who attempted to influence the Y.M.C.A. "Who is that speaker," a member would trenchantly remark. "Only an associate, a Philistine in the camp, a nonentity, a presuming nondescript." And the poor associate would be squelched once and for all. But these associates, we are told, join on account of the club features of the Hongkong Y.M.C.A. It would be interesting to learn what those club features have been in the past. A billiard room, with perhaps a single table, a reading room with a few magazines and newspapers, a library with some standard authors represented in it, and a balcony, where they may listen to the strains of the Hongkong Hotel band on Saturday nights. There is or was a swimming club, and perhaps there were other features of abounding virtue not known to the public; if there were, we may be quite sure that they were all "extras," and "extras" which could be taken advantage of by outsiders who had not paid the initial fees. The system in vogue at the Y.M.C.A. is vaguely described as the "metropolitian plan." Taking the word "metropolitian" to mean towns such as New York, Boston, London or Manchester, is it not absurd to precipitate such a system upon a tiny spot in the Far East, where the conditions are so entirely different? If they had said they followed a "cosmopolitan plan" one could have understood it; but preserve the Hongkong Y.M.C.A. from the rabble, the non-European Christians. Of course, there is a Chinese Y.M.C.A. here, and it is admirably conducted. But just as all Chinese might not care to rub shoulders with each and every European who traced his origin to the purloins of Soho, or the alleys of Montmartre, so every non-European might not desire to come into contact with Chinese with whom he had no interests in common, and for whom association and good fellowship would be impossible on either side. It is all very well to say that the backers of the Y.M.C.A. have told the Committee of Management to move with caution. The Committee have moved with such an excess of caution that they have never succeeded in paying their way. They have charged a big entrance fee, a comparatively large monthly subscription, and have determined that all the so-called "club features" should be considered as "extras" and paid for accordingly; yet there is no money in the venture. Month after month the backers have found that as the result of this wonderful caution they were called upon to pay out sums from the guarantees they had offered. Would it not be wiser if the Committee of Management showed some enterprise instead of so much caution? We submit the idea with all diffidence. And now as to the Service men who applied for admission. Kipling has written of the people who speak of the "thin red line of heroes" in time of war and can only find contemptuous phrases for the soldiers and sailors in the piping times of peace. Of course, peace prevails to-day and we have no use for the "soldiers of the King" or the men of "the King's Navy." Perhaps the soldier is himself to blame, for he was it not a soldier who said to a black water-carrier "You're a better man than I am, Gunga Din"? But, seriously, is it not to the credit of these soldiers that they should have desired to join an organisation such as the Y.M.C.A. even if it were the Hongkong branch conducted on the metropolitian plan? The entrance subscription is not a light one, and much self-denial must have been represented in the saving of the money required; for a soldier's pay is small and his needs great. Now we are told that Service men will be admitted. And here follows the extraordinary words—"And here follows the extraordinary words—"What does that mean? May we take it that after all the Committee of Management have seen the error of their ways and that non-Europeans are actually to be admitted? If that be the real explanation then all we have said of the Hongkong Y.M.C.A. is withdrawn; our contention for an "open door" policy has been accepted and acted upon, so that the main grievance we voiced against the Y.M.C.A. is cleared away. Still the introductory paragraphs extending over a column do not lead to that halcyon view; the sentence which states that "any persons who might apply" will be admitted, comes with a rush at the very end of the Committee of Management's statement, without point or flourish. Perhaps we have been over-strenuous in appealing to the better instincts of the Committee of Management, but at any rate we have led them to consider this question of class distinction and class prejudice; and if we have induced them to admit "not only Service men, but any persons who might apply" our end is attained.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

(11th October.)

It was a highly significant step which the Chinese Government took in delegating to the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang the powers to negotiate the cancelling of the Canton-Hankow Railway Agreement. Chang Chih-tung is an enlightened and able Chinese mandarin, and it is not surprising to learn that his efforts have been attended with success. He is an ardent believer in the opening up of his country by means of the railroad, and if only his scheme can be carried into effect the time should not be far distant when a network of rails will be spread across the Empire, and the remote parts brought in touch with the rest. During his term of office of Viceroy of the Two Kwang, in 1882 it was that he first became convinced of the utility of such foreign contrivances as the steam engine and the electric telegraph, and ever after that period he has been keenly desirous of bringing about their general adoption in his native land. From Canton, he was transferred to Nanking, and while in office in that city, addressed a memorial to the Throne setting forth the benefits that would accrue to China if there were a railway running from Peking to Hankow. Since his stay in the Liang Kiang he has consistently endeavoured to develop the resources of the upper Yangtze basin, by the establishment of mills and factories of all kinds, the opening of mines and the construction of railways. Indeed, Chang Chih-tung has always been a true patriot. He has a desire to preserve to China her territory, and to the Chinese their nationality, and while he has been willing enough to recognise the value of European inventions and civilisation, he has been anxious to prevent the Chinese being imposed upon by foreigners. Never was a more mistaken estimate of a man's character than that which attributed anti-foreign sympathies to Chang Chih-tung, or which accused him of privately subsidising and financing anti-foreign outbreaks. The Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, stands alone among Chinese officials for his integrity and honesty, and his earnest effort for the welfare of his country. He has spent a colossal fortune in his official work, while every other member of his class has made one. These views have been set forth time after time in the various memoranda which have been addressed to the Throne urging reforms, defensive measures and so on. It has been alleged again and again that he was opposed to British influence, but so far from this being the case the real origin of the idea of British rights over the Yangtze Valley is to be found in the endeavours to establish a virtual protectorate by Great Britain over that region. Despairing of China preserving her territory against the aggrandising efforts of Russia, Germany, and France, Chan Chih-tung and the late Viceroy of Nanking, Liu Kun Yi, put their heads together and concerted early in the year 1898 a statesmanlike plan, which had for its object the alliance of China and Great Britain against all external foes. Russia had just seized Port Arthur for the purpose of wintering her ships there, and Germany had seized Kiau Chau, while it was believed that France was about to spring on large portions of the provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi. As we all know instead of entering into proposals to defend China, to guarantee the Yangtze province's revenue, and to organise China's defensive forces, England ignored the proposal entirely and demanded the recognition of her special claims in the Yangtze Valley. Chang Chih-tung has claims upon the British Government, as the record of his proposals to our Government in 1898 will show, and the measures to be adopted for the advancement of trade throughout China by the construction of important railways, many of them financed by British banks, affords a striking proof of his appreciation of British influence. The possibilities, which lie behind it are great, and there are many reasons why the British Government could not afford to lose sight of an official who has for years past striven to serve his country for his country's best. In recognising his efforts in the direction of railroad construction and appreciating his worth as an official the Peking Government are countenancing a work the effect of which can scarcely be estimated.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

(12th October.)

For some time past signs have been multiplying that Congress, during the ensuing winter, will be called upon to make important changes in the Chinese exclusion law which has been called into question so many times within the past few months, and it must be confessed that it is of greater interest to know that President Roosevelt is seriously considering the laws than to settle whether he has been moved thereto by a keen perception of the importance of the American boycott. The *San Francisco Chronicle* tells us that the movement has totally failed to influence him, because the recommendations he proposes make the exclusion of the coolie class more effective than at present. But the first essential reformation is that Americans should be convinced of the need of reform, and if the Chinese have aroused the American Government to the dangers which attend the present restrictions concerning the entry of Chinese into the United States the boycott will not have been in vain. The Chinese Government made it sufficiently clear that another treaty should be drawn up, which, among other things, will soften the rigour of the exclusion law with respect to educated Chinese, and will guarantee even

persons decent treatment. At the present time if a steamship arrives at an American port having as one of its passengers a Chinese of respectability, and of financial and social responsibility it is assumed by the immigration authorities that the incomer is a Chinese labourer in disguise and is entering the country for the purpose of seeking employment at wages below those which can support American or European immigrant labourers on a reasonable living basis. On this account this Chinese traveller is not permitted to land until he can establish his identity in an unmistakable manner, by submitting to what the *Boston Herald* recently described as "a species of star chamber inquisition which is insulting and humiliating to an intense degree." By the treaty of 1880 traders, students and gentry were guaranteed entrance into the United States, and when the abuses to which this class had been subjected was brought to the notice of President Roosevelt he immediately took the complaints in hand, and is reported to have expressed "great indignation at the long series of outrages which has awakened the cotton and textile trades of this country to the sense of the danger of permitting the Bureau of immigration to enforce the present exclusion law harshly according to the letter." But the American Government seemed to have abandoned all attempt to make a new treaty and the Chinese people decided to retaliate unless their requests were granted. Whether or not the Chinese boycott of American goods totally failed to influence the President, as the *San Francisco Chronicle* alleges, it is practically assured that when Congress meets again the President will recommend a number of amendments to the present exclusion laws. This was inevitable and for some months past the question has been under consideration and had reached such a head some six or eight months ago that American journals published the text of a proposed new treaty as set forth by the Chinese Government. This was reproduced in our columns on the 13th September last when the whole question of the revision of the immigration laws was discussed at some length. The amendments to be proposed by President Roosevelt, which as we have pointed out make the exclusion of the coolie more effective contain nothing which will in any way deprive the exempt classes of any of their privileges. In fact, according to the *Chronicle*, the Government is showing its good faith towards the merchants, students, and travellers by taking steps to prevent a repetition of the abuses to which they have been subjected by the steamship companies in the past. All the recommendations are important in their way, and only the one dealing with the proposed establishment of immigration inspectors at Chinese ports is received with disfavour by our *San Francisco* contemporary, which goes to the length of admitting that this one is doubtful "because the viceroy of Chinese certificates in Asiatic ports by consular agents has always been notoriously loose and untrustworthy; and unless the provision for the appointment of immigration inspectors is safeguarded, by reposing revisionary powers in the immigration agents located at American ports, it will be open to abuse and the subject of future irritation and contention." With this exception all the recommendations summarized in a Washington dispatch as likely to be submitted by the President for Congressional approval are favourably received. One provides for the negotiation of a treaty with Mexico for the prevention of Chinese coolie invasion across the Mexican border. This has been the most vulnerable point on the confines of the national domain. Another amendment will call for the re-registration of all Chinese in the country and empowering the Department of Commerce and Labour afterward to deport those not holding certificates. Another recommendation is that the law requiring returning Chinese to prove that they have \$1,000 worth of property in the United States before their readmission shall be repealed, on the reasonable ground that it has been a fruitful source of perjury, and is, therefore, totally ineffective. But the most important recommendation of all is that which abolishes the right of judicial review over Chinese immigration cases, placing jurisdiction in the immigration bureau exclusively, with the right of appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labour only, as the laws now provide in the case of all other alien immigrants. This will do away with the abuses of the exclusion laws committed by the United States Court Commissioners, who have frequently exercised their authority to defeat the purposes of Chinese coolie exclusion. If the amendments to be recommended are adopted by Congress, the administration of the Chinese exclusion laws in their relations to any class should be above criticism when the immigration station at Angel Island is erected for the detention of those whose right to enter the country is challenged.

MARKING TIME.

(13th October.)

Great Britain has been called upon, through the columns of a Berlin publication, to save herself from being pushed off the face of the earth. At least this is the conclusion at which one must arrive on reading the Reuter cable received in the Colony a few days ago announcing that "a glowing account of the development of German trade in the Far East, which has been published in Berlin, emphasizes the successful competition of Germany with English shipping and declares that the Germans are ousting the British even from Hongkong."

Singapore and the Yangtze valley." While no one will think of interpreting the declaration in its literal sense we fear there are good grounds for asserting that British trade in China remains almost stationary, while Germany, is continually plodding along with a definite intention and a definite aim in view, and is pushing her commerce ahead. Indeed the rapid rise to her present position in colonial competition is largely contributed to by a keen appreciation of a policy possessing a most coherent design. Forty years ago her interests in the Far East were practically nil, a few sailing ships from Hamburg and Bremen fulfilling all her needs. Now her trade with China alone is enormous, while her annual total in Eastern Asia averages a very substantial figure. No doubt with the first "recoup" after the war she forces an organised attempt on the part of Japan to flood China, Manchuria and Korea with her own traders, whose wares will naturally have the preference. Possibly there will be also a considerable curtailment of the business now done by Germany in the Philippines and a certain squeezing out of Siam and the Dutch East Indian Settlements, where much more than the thin end of the wedge has, in matters commercial, already been inserted. Indeed, it was not long since that an American statesman, Mr. Senator Beveridge, alluded to the fact that "the trade expansion of all other countries in the Far East had been insignificant in comparison to that of our friend, competitor, and very good cousin, the ubiquitous gentleman from the Fatherland, who has the good sense and sound commercial instinct to adapt his wares to suit all tastes, who masters all tongues with praiseworthy industry, and whose notes for home consumption have often proved as interesting and valuable reading to the powers that be as any consular report." And it is because of our failure to appreciate those indispensable aids to trade that Great Britain continues to mark time in commerce. Again and again Consular officials revert to the old story of the lack of adaptability evinced by the British merchant anxious to gain a footing in a new market, and as persistently are the suggestions ignored. There are other and much more potent causes of British stagnation—if there be stagnation throughout the whole of the Far East—and it might be well if our merchants at home turned and reflected on some of the measures being adopted by Germany to increase their trade in the Orient.

OUR SISTER COLONY.

(14th October.)

Looking back over the year's work of the Straits Legislative Council as reviewed by the Governor on the first reading of the Supply Bill last week, one cannot but feel, at first, inclined to wonder when our neighbours are going to be the happy possessors of a stable dollar. H.E. Sir John Anderson remarks that they cannot point to any considerable improvement in the trade of the Colony; the depression which set in last year has not yet come to an end, although he felt justified in declaring that there were signs that it was about to lift. Imports for the first six months of the current year amounted to one hundred and sixty-six millions of dollars, or rather more than sixteen million pounds; but, as the Singapore *Free Press* points out, the Colony's "days of leaps and bounds," which used to be a familiar figure of speech in former Budget speeches, have gone, for a time at any rate. With a fixity of exchange a great increase in the volume of trade should quickly be brought about and a much more satisfactory Budget presented. The revenue estimated for the fiscal year is \$11,453,130, being \$67,225 short of the original estimate, while the estimated revenue for 1906 is put at \$9,479,064, which falls short of the original estimate for 1905 by \$2,041,291 and of the revised estimates for this year by \$1,974,066. The estimates for 1906 shows a loss of \$1,441,000 on the Singapore and Penang Opium Farm of which sum \$720,000 is the amount which the Government have allowed the Farms to defer payment of during the year. They hold ample security for this advance which bears 5 per cent interest, and with the present low price of opium, His Excellency says that the prospects of the Farm have greatly improved, and they need have no fear of receiving payment in full of these advances in 1907. The estimated expenditure for the year reported on was \$11,360,230, but over and above this amount there have been added to the charges on the Colony further charges (including re-votes) which up to date amount to \$963,620 estimated actual expenditure, including works the execution of which has been postponed, is now put down at \$10,591,745, showing an estimated excess of revenue over expenditure of \$861,385, thus increasing the estimated balance to the credit of the Colony at the end of 1905 by this amount. It was pointed out by His Excellency that while the estimated balance to the credit of the Colony on 31st December is satisfactory, this is partly due to the impossibility of carrying out some of the works provided for in the current year, and to others not being completed, but mainly to the sale of the Malacca Railway. On the whole, Sir John Anderson regards with satisfaction the state of the Colony's finance. The estimated expenditure exceeds the probable revenue by \$214,000, but the sum to be voted for the completion of the railway to the docks is \$314,000, so that excluding that they should have had an estimated balance on the year of \$100,000. They would now open the year 1907 with a balance of assets of some three and a half million dollars, and with the prospect of a largely improved revenue from the reletting of the farms next year, and, he trusted, a stable currency. The *Free Press* says the novel point is that the Colony is this year to go into the money market for a loan necessitated by the Colony's acquisition of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company's property. "To have a debt is to be really respectable, and every well-regulated Government should have some indebtedness just for the look of the thing. It was the want of that that led to our resources being scooped for military contribution, when our revenues were far

less than they are to-day." So far as this contribution is concerned we are to the good in comparison with Singapore and as for a loan, we take it that everyone will agree our Government is eminently respectable and exceptionally well-regulated.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

We should imagine that quite a little flutter will be caused in the servants' dovecots, and particularly in those supplying labour for big firms by the substantial fine imposed at the Magistracy yesterday on a coxswain of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company who unlawfully absented himself from duty without the permission of his employers. It is not often that such a charge is formulated and pressed home with such force as was the case yesterday, and if only persons who have to engage Chinese boys would remember that the law provides ample punishment for impudent desertions, a stop might soon be put to such annoyances. It will not be gainsaid that there seems to be an impression among house-boys, coolies and native servants in general that they can take a day off whenever it occurs to them that the monotony of labour might be relieved by a short holiday. But that is not so. Mr. Hazeland laid down the law very clearly at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, and to impress upon the defendant, the error of his ways fined the coxswain \$100 or three months' gaol. It would be a pretty state of affairs if our servants could go "Canton side" to bury a grandmother or attend a sick father whenever they chose. They inconvenience us enough as it is, and although the law makes it clear what they may not do we have still the same old troubles with the "boys." They are gradually being roped in and made to appreciate the fact that where they are receiving a monthly wage they have to be alive to a keen appreciation of what is expected of them.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE. EVACUATION OF WEIHAIWEI.

NOT CONSIDERED BY CABINET.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th October,

3.10 p.m.

Replying to a request by the Chinese Government, Sir Ernest Satow has stated that the question of the evacuation of Weihaiwei by Great Britain has not yet been considered by the Cabinet.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PROPOSED LOAN.

BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 9th October,

3.10 p.m.

In connection with Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's railway schemes, the British [Government] have agreed to loan the sum of Taels 10,000,000 at four and a half per cent for the period of twenty years.

The security for the loan is the tax levied on prepared opium collected in Kwangtung, Hunan, and Hupoh provinces.

H.E. the Viceroy has agreed to the demand of the British Government that, in addition to the security, half of the foreign engineers employed on the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway, shall be British.

It is reported that the other half of the engineers will be composed of Japanese.

The Chinese Board of Commerce represents that instead of the redemption period being one of twenty years, it be at the option of the Chinese Government to redeem the loan at an earlier period.

[This money has been borrowed for the purpose of paying the J. P. Morgan \$5,000,000 loan due on the cancellation of the Canton-Hankow railway agreement.—ED., H. K. T.]

THE PEKING OUTRAGE.

CAPTURE OF THE ANARCHISTS.

FIVE IN NUMBER.

Our local Chinese contemporary prints the following telegram in its issue of the 7th inst., which it received on the previous day:—

"Peking, 6th October, 1905.

"The perpetrators of the bomb outrage [on the special High Commissioners] have been captured. They are Mak Keung, Ka Cheung Wo, one Tseung and two others.

"The man who actually threw the bomb was killed in the act."

FURTHER PARTICULARS AND RUMOURS.

The Peking Correspondent of the *China Times* of September 27 says—Who threw the bomb? Very strong circumstantial evidence points to one of Duke Tai's servants being the tool of the traitors who planned the assassination of the High Commission. It is said that the infernal machine had a time fuse, sooner was the uninvited nocturnal visitor's presence discovered by a sentry in Prince Ching's compound than the alarm was sounded.

"This man was inside the special car, and the front of his body from waist up was literally blown to pieces, and his right arm below the elbow was also blown off. From the peculiar nature of the wound, it is thought that he was carrying the bomb tied to his belt under his coat, intending to throw it beneath the Duke's seat, but that, while arranging things in the car preparatory to his master's arrival, he accidentally bumped it against something.

"There is hardly room for doubt that he had behind him a strong secret, so-to-speak—the old conservative element, which in the last stage of its existence, since 1900 this party has been forced to witness its gradual retirement from the sphere of dominating influence, and has watched with jealous and fanatical hatred the rise of H. E. Yuan Shih-kai, and kindred spirits, whose visions of what China ought to be are in accord with the ardent hopes of all civilized countries."

"O wad some Power the gillie gie us

To see ourselves as others see us.

This prayer of Robbie Burns has long been the prayer of civilized nations, in regard to China. It has not been answered, and the attempts upon the lives of China's foreign officials and seers, and the bursting of bombs will only increase the momentum of China's awakening—the sun-rise gun of which was the bomb at 12 o'clock noon on September 24th, and the same gun sounded the knell of the conservative element. From this time forward, the radical student, who is wise, will loyally support his Government. Party lines will become more distinct, and China will become united in her peaceful struggle for a place among the nations.

A steady assurance of the High Commission would be most opportune, because they could travel with a deeper sense of safety now, when the entire world is watching their movements and every one constitutes himself their guardian, than if they were to wait till defeated forces have an opportunity to rally from their disappointment sufficiently to plan another such dastardly deed.

Another Peking correspondent writes, under date of the 25th inst.—Opinion here is, your issue of to-day indicates, intensely excited over the outrage of yesterday. The wildest rumours are in circulation, and in my part of the city threats are being made against foreigners, whose tenure here is to be a short one if the current report may be credited.

General delight is expressed among the lower classes of the natives at the check which the reform movement has received, and the hope is indulged in that the proposed mission will be abandoned. The late departure of the High Commission would be most opportune, because they could travel with a deeper sense of safety now, when the entire world is watching their movements and every one constitutes himself their guardian, than if they were to wait till defeated forces have an opportunity to rally from their disappointment sufficiently to plan another such dastardly deed.

The rumours in circulation recall the period prior to the siege in 1900, and foreigners walking in any part of Peking at all removed from the Legation area are being as freely reviled as was the case five years ago. The foreign crusade carried on in the press by Messrs. Hang Hsin-chai and Ping Yi-chung, the editors of the "Ching-hua-jih-pao" and "Chung-yi-jih-pao" is proving very successful, as, indeed, was to be anticipated.

The latest ten-shop rumour is to the effect that the attack was specially aimed at Tuan Fang-off account of the indignation which the joint memorial drawn up by the five Viceroy and him against the old examination system has evoked among the conservatives of China. Hsiao-Ying-tso has long been unpopular in anti-foreign circles on account of his reform opinions. No doubt, too, the presence of Yuan Shih-kai's son was another inducement to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Another well informed correspondent writes:—It is being rumoured among the natives in Tientsin city that the recent outrage was the work of the Boxers, who are said to be rallying once more. It is asserted that their object was not so much the destruction of the Chinese Commissioners as of the foreign Ministers, and the British Minister in particular. I have this direct from a native source.

Mr. Yuan Yuan-tai, the son of H.E. the Viceroy of Chihli, returned from Peking to Tientsin yesterday. He was accompanied by several Chinese officials.

A "Fagblatt" telegram from Peking of yesterday's date says:—

In Chinese newspapers it is stated that Sun Wen is the instigator of the recent outrage.

He is no reactionary, but is a scholar and follower of Kang Yu-wei, who lives abroad.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

According to a Peking newspaper another attempted bomb outrage happened on the same day as that which took place at the Magistrate's railway station at the departure of the five High Commissioners for Tientsin. The second bomb explosion took place near Fengtai just as the train from Peking was nearing the former place. It appeared that some one had put a bomb on the rails outside the Fengtai station with the intention of blowing up the Peking train as it entered Fengtai. Fortunately the bomb prematurely exploded some two dozen feet or more in front of the train which was slowing down to enter the station, and no one was hurt. No arrests were made.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The *Nanfangpao* gives the following further details regarding the recent bomb explosion at Peking:—The detective, who has made a minute examination of the bomb, finds that only three-fifths of its contents took effect. He believes, therefore, that the perpetrator of the outrage had very likely concealed the bomb in his bosom, and while he was walking along the passage in the coach, his body accidentally came into violent contact with the coach-door, causing the bomb to explode, and killing him immediately. This, of course, is only a hypothesis.

The corpse of the miscreant is being preserved in alcohol to prevent decomposition. A photograph of the dead man was passed around among the high officials, none of whom, however, could reveal his identity.

On the same day, Prince Shun was also slightly injured, and had to request for five days' leave of absence. The shape of the wounds made by the shots in the bomb is either triangular or square, which goes to show that the bomb is one of late invention. At least, this is what the experts say.

THE AFTERMATH.

The following is from a private letter received from Peking and printed in the *N. C. D. News*:—"Since the bomb explosion at Magistrate's railway terminus there seems to be a general panic in Peking and the wildest reports are accepted as true by the more timid and credulous. It is a fact, however, that on the night (Monday) following the outrage a stranger was seen lurking on the roof of a row of one-storeyed out-houses, or servants' offices, inside the spacious grounds belonging to the palace of Prince Ching. As, since the explosion, the palaces and residences of the chief princes and nobles and principal Ministers of State in Peking have special guards stationed inside the grounds to watch over the safety of the inmates, sooner was the uninvited nocturnal visitor's presence discovered by a sentry in Prince Ching's compound than the alarm was sounded.

There was a roar from nearly a hundred lusty throats, shots were fired by the more nervous of the guards, who apparently aimed at nothing in particular, and this having given the necessary warning to the supposed assassin to clear out, when a proper search was made in the vicinity where the stranger was first seen, there was, of course, no one in sight. Under the circumstances it was but natural that there was not much sleep for the inmates of the prince's palace that night; the more so since never within the memory of anyone in the palace had there ever been a living like this before.

TANIC IN THE PALACE.

The fear of reprisals seems to have pervaded the atmosphere of Peking during the last few days, so that everyone is on the *qui vive* and panic lurks alike within the Imperial palaces as inside the more unpretentious dwelling places of the various Ministers of State and subordinate members of the Great Boards. Chief amongst those whose conscience has severely prickled for part misdeeds in the Empress Dowager's favourite eunuch, Li Lien-yang, who is reported to have been so pincushion-stricken by the startling events of the 24th ult. that he has not dared to leave the immediate precincts of the Empress Dowager's apartments, and presented a most pitiable appearance when on the day after the bomb outrage his Imperial Mistress commanded him to go to Prince Ching's palace with a message. The eunuch is said to have grovelled on the floor asking to be excused from leaving the palace and declaring that if it was his fate to be blown up by a bomb he would prefer to be hoisted somewhere within his gracious Mistress's sight.

THE NEW DOMINION.

RUSSIA OPERATING MINES.

CHINESE ALARMED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th October,

1.35 p.m.

It has transpired that the fact of Russians operating the mines in the New Dominions has impressed the Luma with the extent of Russia's power.

The Chinese being greatly alarmed, military have been ordered to be posted in the territory.

[In connection with the above write the following telegram, dated from Peking, on 3rd inst. and printed in the *N. C. D. News*, is of interest:—It has been discovered that a certain Chinese official has privately sold a petroleum mine at Kuchien in the New Dominion to Russians and negotiations are now proceeding between the Waiwup and Mr. Kokotoff, the Russian Minister in Peking, in the matter.—H.K.T.]

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

IN JAPAN.

BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th October,

1.35 p.m.

Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, the commander-in-chief of the British China Squadron, held an "At Home," on board of his flagship, the *Diadem*, at Kobe yesterday.

In the evening he gave a dinner on board of the *Diadem* at which a large company was present.

It was a most brilliant function.

The squadron left Kobe to-day.

[In regard to the naval assembly in Tokyo Bay, various references to which have already appeared in our columns, a recent number of the *Japan Mail* contains the following paragraph:—

"The great naval demonstration which is to take place in Tokyo Bay will probably be in the middle of October. A powerful British Squadron will be present as well as a large part of the Japanese fleet. The occasion will mark the end of the war on sea. All the auxiliary cruisers will then be released and there will be a celebration in honour of the restoration of peace. A grand banquet at the Palace is spoken of. We presume that Admiral Togo and his distinguished fellow-commanders will be obliged on that occasion to show themselves to the public and to receive the ovation which their countrymen long to give them."

The following items bear out the report which appeared in our columns several weeks since:—

The British Consul at Nagasaki has informed the *Nagasaki Press* that H.M.S. *Hecla* (torpedo depot ship), accompanied by five torpedo boats, will arrive at Nagasaki on October 13th and remain until the 27th. Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, will visit Yokohama, arriving there about October 6th, and Kobe about 21st, with a Squadron consisting of the *Diadem* (flagship), *Andromeda*, *Hogus*, *Sutlej*, *Altira*, *Bombardier*, and six torpedo-boat destroyers. This squadron, or part of it, will visit Nagasaki at a later date, not yet fixed.

The *Atsuta* states that the Imperial Household will give a banquet in honour of the officers of the British and American warships during the visit of the Squadrons to Japan. Among those who will be present at the banquet are the Crown Prince and all the other Imperial Princes, all the Ministers of State, the Foreign Ministers at Tokyo, and a number of the highest Japanese Officials.

Admiral Noel, with the *Diadem* and three other ships, entered Chinkiang on the 23rd ult. The British Squadron was warmly welcomed by the local Japanese residents.—ED., H.K.T.]

IN JAPAN.

The *Japan Chronicle* says it is understood that his Majesty the Emperor will give a banquet at the Imperial Palace some time this month. Invitations will be issued to the Crown Prince and other Princes of the Imperial Family, the Ministers of State and other high officials, officers of the Army and Navy, members of the foreign Diplomatic Corps, and officers of the British and United States Squadrons, which are expected to arrive at Yokohama shortly.

An annual review to be held in Tokyo Bay all the warships, including destroyers and torpedo-boats, which took part in the late war, will be present at the review, as will also the British Squadron on the China Station, and the battle-ships *Yamato* (formerly *Nicolai*) and *Sagami* (formerly *Perseus*).

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

AT YOKOHAMA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 12th October,

2.15 p.m.

A most enthusiastic reception was accorded to Admiral Noel on the arrival of the British China Squadron at Yokohama on Wednesday.

The blue-jackets were entertained in various ways during the day and at night a dinner was given by Vice-Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy.

On Thursday Admiral Noel will be received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor, and an Imperial luncheon will be given at Tokio.

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

SINGAPORE'S SCORE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 13th October,

11.5 a.m.

In the Interport Rifle competition the Singapore team scored 860.

ANTI-FOREIGN RISING.

IN SHANTUNG.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 14th October,

2.45 p.m.

The German Minister at Peking reports that he has received advices from Shantung of an anti-foreign rising having broken out in that Province.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

IN JAPAN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 14th October,

2.45 p.m.

It has been definitely decided to hold an Imperial Naval Review in Tokio Bay on Monday, 23rd inst.

THE KOWLOON RAILWAY.

A GOVERNMENT LOAN.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

13th inst.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hatton, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Sir H. Spencer Berkeley (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. Basil Taylor (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar General), Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. R. Shewan, Hon. Mr. Gershon Stewart, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, and Mr. A. G. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 43 to 48 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Carried.

COMMITTEES.

H.E. the Governor appointed the following Committees:—

Finance Committee.—All the members of the Council, with the Colonial Secretary as Chairman.

Law Committee.—The Attorney General (chairman), the Harbour Master, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. R. Shewan, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. Gershon Stewart, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, and Mr. A. G. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance for raising the sum of two million pounds by loan for the purpose of defraying the cost of a railway from Kowloon and for other railway purposes.

The text of the Ordinance, as read and amended, is as follows:—

1. The Governor may, as occasion requires, borrow sums not exceeding two million pounds in all by the sale of Inscribed Stock under the provisions of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, 1893.

2. The contribution to the Sinking Fund as contemplated in Sections 7 and 8 of the said Ordinance shall commence at the expiration of five years from the date on which the interest in the Inscribed Stock to be issued under this Ordinance shall begin to accrue.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

H. W. said:—Gentlemen, I have called you together to-day for an extraordinary meeting to pass this Railways Loan Bill, of 1905. This bill, in addition to authorising me to raise funds for the construction of the Hongkong section of the railway from Canton to Kowloon is also connected with the agreement which was announced in the "China Mail" of the 7th and also in the "South China Morning Post" of the 9th inst. It is not in the public interest that I should dilate here on the subject of that agreement, the general terms of which, have since appeared in the public press, nor do I think it is necessary that I have reason to believe Honorable Members have sufficient knowledge of the principles guiding the Government policy in the matter. The amount

included in the Bill of £2,000,000 makes ample provision for the expenditure it is intended to cover. The Bill is only a authority for me to raise funds as occasion requires, and I will see that, honourable members are informed when any loan is actually raised on that authority.

The Bill was read a first time.

The Attorney General moved that Standing Order 38 be suspended in order to allow the second reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Agreed. General Sir I. Hise now to move that this Bill be read a second time.

The reasons which have led to the introduction of this Bill have been stated by your Excellency to the House. The reason why the Bill should be passed into law at once has been justly stated by you. The objects of the Bill are sufficiently set out in the preamble and obviate the necessity of my taking up the time of this Council by any explanation as to the details of the Bill. It has long been the hope of every person interested in the Colony that a railway from Kowloon to the frontier would be built. I move the second reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the bill was read a second time, and afterwards considered by the Committee of the whole Council clause by clause when a few verbal amendments were made.

Upon resuming, H.E. the Governor reported to the Council that the Bill had passed through Committee with a few verbal amendments.

The Attorney General then moved the third reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Bill read a third time.

H.E. the Governor moved that the Bill be now passed and become law.

Agreed.

The Council was adjourned until after the meeting of the Finance Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of the Legislative Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were recommended for adoption by the Council:—

EDUCATION.

A sum of \$54 in aid of the vote, Education—other charges, British Public School, for incidental expenses.

LANGUAGE ALLOWANCE.

A sum of \$500 in aid of the vote, Judicial

SAN Francisco papers deal at length with these charges alleged to have been made against the interpreter of the American consulate here. The *Chronicle* says: "Two Chinese song-chants who claim to have been held in Hongkong for contributions of \$50 each, one of whom were 'charged with eye-spying' have sent a signed statement to Washington alleging that the Chinese interpreter of the American Consulate is the man who collected the funds, the payment of which would guarantee their landing in San Francisco." "The *Chronicle* continues: 'The affair of magnitude proportions. If these charges are true, the Chinese are naturally enraged at the idea that one of their own countrymen has acted as a spy for the doctors.' The evidence, which has been sent to Washington includes receipts for the doctors for 'treatment' received, a list of names, and in nearly every case, a sum of money. But the Chinese tell their own story in plain English."

carried off the batting honours, while Mr. Brett did a very smart bit of bowling and obtained six wickets for 14 runs. For the Police, Messrs. Haggley and Edwards batted well, the latter being caught by Craig near the boundary when in good scoring vein; the catch a brilliant one. In the bowling department, Messrs. Kerr, Fowler and Mackay did best. The contests between these teams in the League Competition should be interesting and keenly fought. Score:—Civil Service, 151; Police, 47.

CHAIKIN OVER CLUB.

At Happy Valley on Saturday a match was played between teams picked from members of the Chai Kin Power Cricket Club—under 25, and over 25—the old players winning by 27 runs. For the victors Fairhead scored 36, and Caldwell 29, while the rest put together 57. The loss 36 and 1. B. Lammer 18 for the losers.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

H. S. EXCELLENCY'S "AT HOME."

The Governor gave another of his charming "At Homes" yesterday afternoon at Government House. The day was ideal. H.E. Sir Matthew Nathan received us at the foot of the staircase leading on to the lawn where cane chairs had been placed for the convenience of guests to sit at tables and enjoy delicious tea, cakes and ices provided in the lavishly style to which His Excellency has accustomed us. They also provided the feminine mind full of scope for criticism, and seated under a shady tree, I gladly availed myself of both. One of the most charming frocks was a soft grey *crêpe de Chine*, the skirt made with numerous fulls, the bodice draped with fine white lace, elbow sleeves and long gloves; a white plume adorned the pretty toque which completed this costume. Numerous white and cream frocks dotted the lawn. One which struck me particularly picturesque had a vivid crimson belt and hat trimmings and it suited its auburn-haired wearer admirably. A pale blue frock with much white trimming, worn with a straw hat the same colour and relieved with touches of red, suited a charming brunette. Another dark girl looked fresh and fascinating in a vivid pink muslin with a hat in shaded reds. A black and white muslin, the bodice picked out in meditation, worn with a pointed black velvet belt and hat was very striking. Some of the white muslins were beautiful works of the dressmaker's art. Worn with bright coloured hats they lent their brilliancy to the scene already enhanced by the beautiful atmosphere of the bright day and the gorgeous flowers in the garden, the vivid greens of the foliage making an excellent background and, with the turf, supplying soft relief. One white voile, much trimmed with tucks and lace had a beautiful cany was jacket heavily appliqued with ruchings of white silk; with this was worn a turquoise hat which with the costume graced an exceedingly fair woman. The most striking figure among the men was certainly a Chinese gentleman, who was a charming touch of colour in shades of blue. Men's attire is so similar. One had donned high hats which seemed a familiar touch of home if somewhat out of place, but the minor adopted straw hats gave them a distinctive air in the mode of wearing, as I noticed not a few tilted *à la* the side than others. Apparently it is *"de rigueur"* to carry a crocheted umbrella to these functions as several of them seemed to be the cause of much worry to their owners. The Governor was a most successful and untiring host in his efforts to make the afternoon enjoyable, and was most ably assisted by his aide-de-camp, Captain Leslie. The Royal West Kent Regt. played selections from their usual excellent style during the afternoon which with tea and conversation made the time pass very rapidly.

PAPILLON.

INTERPORT RIFLE MATCH.

HONGKONG'S SCORE.

Wherever one turned this afternoon among those who are interested in the Interport Rifle match there was a feeling of intense satisfaction with regard to the conditions prevailing. The weather has been warm and dry for several days, yet without the range was fresh and green this afternoon. A fast-running breeze from the north-east tempered the heat of the sun, which blazed down somewhat fiercely as the first marksmen took his 'sighter' shortly before half-past two. It added, however, in the 'shoot' disadvantage from a spectator's point of view, inasmuch as scoring was by no means easy, and entailed the exercise of all the skill and judgment competitors were capable of exerting.

The team selected to represent Hongkong was as follows:—Ar. Sergt. Simons, R.W.K. Col. Sergt. Spooner, R.W.K. Col. Sergt. Bullock, R.W.K. C.P.O. W. Manning, R.N. Mr. J. Welsh, R.N. Mr. J. Parkes, Mr. J. C. G. G. Capt. G. P. Lammer, H.K.V.C., Sergt. R. Lapsley, H.K.V.C., and Sergt. J. Andrew, H.K.V.C. with Bombardier A. Watson, H.K.V.C., and Mr. J. H. Tidgen as reserves.

As will be seen from the representatives of Hongkong the team this year contained the names of several new recruits, the old cracks being Captain G. P. Lammer, Sergt. R. Lapsley and Sergt. J. Andrew, all of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, although it must be remembered that the newcomers hold good records for shooting. Bombardier A. Watson, who shot last year and compiled 33, 39 and 34 at the 200, 300 and 600 yards range respectively, was in the reserve for the short to long but his services were not required. Mr. J. Welsh, R.N., last year shot for Shanghai, compiling a score of 91, while Captain Lammer scored 95, Sergeant Lapsley 90, and Sergeant Andrew 89.

CONDITIONS OF THE MATCH.

The conditions governing the competition are as follows:—The match shall be fired on any date between the 1st and 15th days (both inclusive) of October in each year. Each Team to shoot on its own Range. Teams to consist of 10 men a side. Rifles British Service Pattern of 303 Calibre to include the New Short Rifle. Ranges: 200, 300 and 600 yards. No. of Shots 7 at each Range. Sighting Shots 1 at each Range. (Not to count.) Position: Prone at all ranges. Three Umpires shall be present during the firing: one for the Straits, one for Hongkong, and one for Shanghai. One of the Outpost Umpires shall invariably be present in the Butts during the firing. The Umpires shall certify on the Score Sheets as to the correctness of the score and as to the dimensions of the targets used. The Secretary of each Association shall, on October 16, telegraph the score of his team to the Secretary of each opposing team direct; and shall, so soon after as possible, forward direct the Official Score Sheets.

The Umpires for the Straits Settlements, Shanghai, and Hongkong were, respectively, Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, Captain D. MacDonald and Captain Donald MacDonald, the latter two of the Hongkong Volunteers, Captain Donald MacDonald being attached thereto from the Taku Volunteers. Lieut. Mowbray S. Northcott, H.K.V.C., superintended the firing.

THE SCORE.

Scores were as follows:—

200 YARDS.	300 YARDS.	600 YARDS.
Simons, 4, 4, 4, 5, 3, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Spooner, 2, 5, 4, 3, 5, 5, 5, 29	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Bullock, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 33	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Manning, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 31	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Welch, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Gow, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Parkes, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 33	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Lammer, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 38	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Lapsley, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Andrew, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 34	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30

Total, 304

500 YARDS.

Simons, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Spooner, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Bullock, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 31	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Manning, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 31	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Welch, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 31	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Gow, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Parkes, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 33	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Lammer, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 31	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Lapsley, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 31	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Andrew, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32

Total, 319

600 YARDS.

Simons, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Spooner, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 4, 34	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Bullock, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Manning, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Welch, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 34	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Gow, 3, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 34	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Parkes, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Lammer, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Lapsley, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32
Andrew, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 32

Total, 300

AGGREGATE.

Simons, 30, 32, 32, 94	30, 32, 32, 94
Spooner, 29, 32, 32, 93	29, 32, 32, 93
Bullock, 33, 31, 29, 93	33, 31, 29, 93
Manning, 30, 31, 29, 90	30, 31, 29, 90
Welch, 33, 31, 29, 93	33, 31, 29, 93
Gow, 33, 31, 29, 93	33, 31, 29, 93
Parkes, 33, 31, 29, 93	33, 31, 29, 93
Lammer, 29, 32, 32, 93	29, 32, 32, 93
Lapsley, 32, 31, 29, 92	32, 31, 29, 92
Andrew, 24, 32, 29, 85	24, 32, 29, 85

Total, 923

Shanghai scored 889, and Singapore 860.

THE RECORD.

Following is the complete record of the Interport Rifle matches:—

1899: Shanghai, 819; Singapore, 777; Hongkong, 774.

1900: No match.

1891: Hongkong, 867; Shanghai, 830; Singapore, 741.

1892: Hongkong, 835; Shanghai, 810; Singapore, 732.

1893: Hongkong, 822; Shanghai, 802; Singapore, 768.

1894: Hongkong, 823; Singapore, 817; Shanghai, 760.

1895: Hongkong, 934; Shanghai, 903; Hongkong, 879.

1896: Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 900; Singapore, 870.

1897: Singapore, 934; Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 860.

1898: Hongkong, 934; Singapore, 923; Shanghai, 893.

1899: Hongkong, 952; Singapore, 926; Shanghai, 897.

1900: Hongkong, 930; Singapore, 909; Shanghai, 800.

1901: Hongkong, 904; Singapore, 884; Shanghai, 841; Penang, 721.

1902: Shanghai, 926; Singapore, 893; Hongkong, 871; Penang, 871.

1903: Singapore, 927; Shanghai, 915; Hongkong, 891; Penang, 750.

1904: Singapore, 919; Hongkong, 919. (The score of the Singapore team at 600 yards was 29 against 300 by Hongkong. Singapore was declared the victor by the additional point in the total made at the longest range.) Shanghai, 908; Penang did not finish on account of rain.

THE SHANGHAI TEAM.

The N. C. D. News, of 7th inst., says:—

The following members have been selected to fire in the Interport Rifle competition, which will probably be shot off on the 14th, 15th or 16th inst.:—Messrs. T. H. U. Aldridge, W. Brand, J. Christie, C. Dewing, J. Gibson, Chas. Hill, J. Johnson, Kawanami, O. Lancaster, H. E. Lynch, J. McDowell, P. Mackintosh, H. E. McCall, C. Moore, C. Richards, J. E. Watson. Lieut. Col. Watson has consented to captain the team.

SINGAPORE OBJECTS TO MORNING SHOTS.

The Singapore team, in view of the coming match with Hongkong and Shanghai, should consider very seriously whether, taking the range as it lies, it is prudent to risk the chances of success on morning shoots. Frankly, we (Singapore Free Press) do not think it is. To get down to the range early, must mean something of a rush for those who have to go long distances, and the mere fact that one man who had to go to Balestier from Alexandra Park made top score, is an exception that does not detract from the general force of the reason against anything like a sense of hurry before an important shoot. Then no man is properly "in tune" early in the morning. His circulation and nervous system need time, after sleep, to get into true working equilibrium. And for that reason it will be found that a man is at his best, as regards a well-settled down temperance, some time in the afternoon, after a moderately easy day. In the morning, again, there is the certainty that two or three men will be absent about getting back to office and even if the feeling is not acutely present, most of the men feel that the day is still to come, with all its duties and engagements. The mere subconsciousness of this is not conducive to the entire equanimity that every good team Captain should endeavour to assure to his men.

AN UNFAVOURABLE CONDITION.

Then, again, and this is a powerful reason there is the fact that taking the final strain of the long range shoot on an intensifying light and a generally rising temperature, is, from the physical point of view, a very unfavourable condition, for Europeans at least. A few men may not know that they feel the effect of this in their shooting, but those who are more sensitive to small changes feel it acutely, whether they quite realise it or no. And it is as practically as the longest range team match that we won, the risk of making this the most difficult period of the shoot, implies a great responsibility on some one.

In the afternoon again all the conditions are altered for the better as regards the nervous condition of a team. Men are settled down for the day and everything in them is in true balance. There is no more work to be done, nothing to bother about, no sense of any subsequent duty to be done or appointments to be kept. Everything makes for the exclusion of every disturbing influence, and for the facility of concentration on the business in hand. The light at the longer ranges gets steady and serene, mirage disappears, and the barrel of the rifle keeps perceptibly cooler than in a morning shoot. Winds are apt to rise as the morning goes on and the sun gets higher, but in the afternoon the tendency is for the atmosphere to settle and for the light to steady down, the eye easily keeping in unison with the slowly changing light.

THE CAPTAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The real thing for a team Captain to do on getting on the ground, is not to decide when to begin his shoot, but when it would be safe to end it. Then work back from that to the time to begin. The presence or absence of cloud will be the chief factor in guessing what the light will be when firing should cease, and good range arrangements can enable the whole time of firing a match to be calculated up to a ten minutes margin. For the various reasons given above, morning scores at 600 yds. will be found to vary widely from the mean team average; those made late in the afternoon will keep much closer to the team average, and be possibly as much as two points a man better. Which makes ten times the amount wanted to win or lose a match, as in the two-point loss of Singapore to Penak. The writer of these remarks will be glad if they are of any service to young shots. At any rate they may help to promote consideration and experiment.

THE CLOCK TOWER.

A NEW SUGGESTION.

At the close of the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon H.E. the Governor made the following interesting announcement on the subject of the Clock Tower, in Pedder Street. He said:—I take the opportunity, gentlemen, at the meeting to-day to direct your attention to the plans, which have been laid on the table by the Director of Public Works, showing the elevation of a clock tower which, it has been suggested, might be added to the new Police Office building. I may also say that I am not convinced more than I was when last I spoke to the Council on the subject that the general desire of the public is to remove the old Clock Tower. I think the opportunity might be taken of this new building in course of erection to add to it a tower which would be visible from the harbour generally and probably from the lower levels. I should like members to look at the plans.

The Council then rose and members inspected the plans, the general impression being that the architect, Mr. E. A. Ram, had designed a very handsome tower that would set off the new Post Office to great advantage.

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

The Flower Show Committee have published the following rules for the guidance of intending exhibitors:—

1. The show shall continue open for two days on or about February 8th and 9th, 1906.
2. All articles exhibited for competition must be grown by the exhibitors or have been in their possession at least six weeks before the days of exhibition, Classes 31-33 (button-holes and table decorations)—E.D. (H.K.T.) and general exhibits excepted.
3. Exhibitors will receive a ticket marked with a number corresponding to that on their entries, which must be produced at the close of the show before exhibits can be removed.
4. The arrangement of the productions shall be subject to the direction of the committee.
5. No articles included in any entry can be removed from the shed before the close of the show.
6. The committee will appoint judges, whose decision shall be final.

THE BERLIN MISSION.

A YEAR'S WORK.

In 1891 the Berlin Mission Society supported a boarding school and day school at a cost of \$1,348, which amount was subscribed in Hongkong and Canton. Eight years later they supported—besides the higher grade school and the theological classes, entirely supported by the mission, three boarding schools with 82 pupils, and 24 day schools, with 443 pupils. The subscriptions for this work amounted to \$1,965, and the expenses to \$2,823.36. The figures of last year were as follows:—132 pupils in four boarding schools at an expense of \$2,067.77; 665 pupils in 17 day schools at an expense of \$1,520.41; a total expense of \$3,588.18. The subscription in Hongkong and Canton, for which the Society is very thankful, amounts to \$1,955. The Mission is very sorry to find the expenses of one year exceeding their receipts by the large sum of \$1,572.16, and would feel thankful to find some new friends to help them overcome this difficulty.

The Mission Board is still a further out for schools. There are 66 students in two higher grade schools at an expense of \$2,230.34; 62 students in the theological classes at an expense of \$1,598.96; 115 pupils in four girls' schools at an expense of \$1,740.88, making a total expense of \$5,570.08.

Having to provide for a deficit of more than \$3,600 caused by the heavy loss of property sustained during the South African war and never refunded by the English Government, this means a great additional burden to the society.

For those interested in the state of mission work and the results of last year, the Rev. A. Kollerker in his report as superintendent of the Mission Schools connected with the Society, gives the most important figures: On our 10 stations, 100 outstations, and 44 preaching places, 19 missionaries, 16 wives of missionaries, 2,416 native Christians, 100 native preachers and 50 teachers were at work. Result: 1,034 converts have been baptized, 751 of them being men, 139 women, and 144 children. This brings up the total number of the Christians of the Berlin Mission in the Canton Province to 5,153.

It is unsatisfactory to find such a deficit in the account although but a small effort is required to meet this. There is a deficit of \$1,160.05 on the long side and considering that the subscriptions last year from Hongkong were only \$975 the deficit balance should easily be done away with. Chinese officials and gentlemen subscribed \$731. Canton sent in \$248, the Mission Board paid \$3,572.80, and the support given by parents towards the boarding schools amounted to \$245.25. Against this there were payments totalling 16,999.08.

LAND SALES.

DEEP WATER BAY.

Particulars and conditions of sales of Crown Land printed in the current issue of the *Gazette* indicate that the Government intend disposing of large lots of land at Deep Water Bay, Rural Building Lot No. 123, adjoining Rural Building Lot 44, Deep Water Bay, and marine lot 291 in the same locality, are to be disposed of, the former to be let by public auction sale on Monday, the 30th inst., and the latter at a subsequent date. Lot 123, which is subject to an annual rent of \$248, comprises 122,000 square feet, the boundary measurements being 500 feet on the northern and southern sides, and 200 feet on the eastern and western boundary lines. Special conditions of sale set out that the purchaser shall trim the surface of the lot and leave it in a clean and reasonably unobscured state to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works, at the termination of the lease, also that the Government shall have power to resume, at any time during the term of the lease (75 years from the 22nd June, 1886) the area necessary for the construction of a public road not exceeding 50 feet in width by granting in exchange an equivalent area of land contiguous with the boundaries of the lot. In the event of the lot being purchased by the owners of Rural Building Lot 44, it shall be optional for the Government to construct the road across Rural Building Lot 44, in whole or in part, subject to the grant of an equivalent area as aforesaid and to no interference being caused with any permanent works belonging to the owners. The upset price is \$5,500.

Marine Lot 291, which will be held at an annual rent to the Government of \$50, and put up for sale at an upset price of \$1,500, contains 19,600 square feet, the boundary measurements being north-east, 100 feet; north-west, 100 feet; south-east 196 feet; and south-west, 196 feet. Within two years of the date of sale the purchaser will have to reclaim the whole area of the lot to such levels as may be approved by the Director of Public Works, and shall protect the reclaimed area with substantial sea walls or slopes to the satisfaction of that officer. The purchaser will, subject to the written approval of the Director of Public Works, be permitted to remove earth from Crown Land in the vicinity for the purpose of reclaiming the lot. The actual area of the lot will be determined before the issue of the Crown lease, and premium and Crown rent will then be adjusted in proportion to the area and in accordance with the amounts of premium and Crown rent at which the lot is sold. The purchaser shall not acquire any right of access to the sea along the north-east or south-west boundaries of the lot.

THE RIGHT TO QUARRY LOTS. The right to quarry stone from two lots, west of Tai Wan village, Ngau Shui Wan in the New Territory, comprising 23,550 square feet (upset price, Crown rent, 316s.), and 10,000 square feet (upset price, Crown rent, 56s.) respectively, will be let by public auction sale on the actual sites on 30th inst.

MR. CHAU TUNG S. AKA'S IMPROVEMENT. Popularly known by the Chinese and foreign communities both in North and South China, the impeachment of Mr. Chau Tung Shan, the reputed Chinese millionaire and magnate who has just recently been nominated as China's ambassador to the Court of Belgium, and subsequently supplanted by H.E. Li Shing Tok, has come as a rude shock to every one by whom Mr. Chau was known and in particular to his large circle of friends the news upon whom broke with a staggering blow. Much as his friends and sympathisers must feel for him in his dire hour of trial, it is as nothing to compare with the upheaval that was brought about in his home in Canton when he was placed under a restraint of Chinese officials and an armed guard of Chinese "braves" acting under the peremptory orders of His Excellency Viceroy Shun on whose representations Mr. Chau Tung Shan is to be held to account for a deficiency in the provincial treasury to the extent of over two million taels. The tribulations among the women folk in the Chau home on Friday can better be imagined than described. Brought up as the pampered children of luxury with a retinue of servants at every one of his daughters' and concubines' beck and call, the ignominy in Chinese eyes which these very people have been and are being subjected to under surveillance has evoked the keenest sympathy from one and all by whom this sensational affair is being discussed. And it is safe to say that in every Chinese hearth and home the absorbing topic of the hour has been the engaging subject of the attachment of Mr. Chau Tung Shan's goods and property by the authorities in Canton.

The columns of the local Chinese journals are taken up with detailed accounts attending the seizure, and from our vernacular contemporary, the *Sheng Pan*, we have gleaned the following particulars relating to the affair. The paper is informed, on reliable authority, that the Viceroy of Canton had received previous sanction from the Emperor to attach all the property, moveable and immovable, within his jurisdiction belonging to Chau Tung Shan, in pursuance whereof, on the 8th of the 9th moon (6th October), a prefect, two magistrates and a military officer, accompanied by the district superintendent of Sai Kwang, proceeded along Po Wa Fong to Kong Nga Lane to the house of Chau Tung Shan's brother. Arriving at the place guards were posted around the building and the executive officers forthwith commenced to take an inventory of all jewellery and other valuables and, further, within the premises.

After the inventory had been completed the men, women and servants, in short, all the occupants of the house were removed, under surveillance, to the City. The female members of the household were placed in charge of Taoist Shui Low and those who were living near Po Nga Fong were removed to the charge of How Lan Fong in the yards of old Tai Tung.

On a nephew of Chau Tung Shan, was sent to Po Shu (a police detention ward) while his cousin (Fou Ka Tai), formerly in charge of the haikwan revenue department, is under arrest on a charge of alleged embezzlement to the extent of over Taels 1,000,000. A brother of his, Fou Lau Chek, alleged also to be under the viceregal ban, is still at large. Fou Ka Tai now under the vigilance eyes of the police is a prisoner of sorts. It is stated that while search was being instituted in Fou's house two of the "braves"—one Wu Hung and another Chan Pan—were observed to have appropriated for themselves \$12 in coins and a pair of India-rubber shoes. Whereupon the Taoist was informed, who at once ordered the arrest and incarceration of the two delinquents.

On the same day (6th inst.) a guard of soldiers was ordered to House No. 61 West Gate, which was also closed under orders. Attention was subsequently directed to No. 1, Fuk Loong Tai Kai. Under the direction of an ordinance officer a body of "braves" was posted around the building to prevent any of the inmates leaving the premises. An inventory of the effects contained therein was also made, to complete which the officials were kept busy up to noon. To search the bodies of the ladies in the house for any concealed valuables women searchers were appointed. When this house was finished with, the officials visited another at the South Gate and here went through identical proceedings as related in the cases of the previous premises. The last of the houses to be visited on that memorable day was one in Lok Lane, where the visiting officers repaired in search for one Luk Ah-ying, the house they inquired for the man, but the unsuspecting inmates not knowing the errand which brought the soldiers to the house directed them to the temple San Yuen Fong where Luk had gone to on a visit to the priest there. When the officials arrived at the temple, true to the information they had received, Luk was there and was promptly placed under arrest.

It is also reported that the Pun U Magistrate crossed over to Hsinan there to attach a house belonging to the Chau family.

Our native contemporary is informed that the Taoist at Shanghai has been communicated with in detail Chau Tung Shan in the North-east Settlement, and it learns that the British Authorities in Hongkong and the Portuguese at Macao were requested to have Chan's property under surveillance. As regards the Hongkong Authorities inquiries made by us at Police Headquarters did not substantiate the report. Nothing appears to have been heard officially of the matter, and if any communication had been received by the Colonial Secretary it would doubtless be treated confidentially at the present stage of affairs.

HONGKONG PROPERTY ATTACHED.

Coming at this juncture the attachment of Chau Tung Shan's property in Hongkong caused considerable comment, on account of which a representative of this journal made some inquiries. As a result it was learned authoritatively that this attachment had no connection with the Canton matter, but was the outcome of a purely local affair. Having given two promissory notes for \$10,000 each by way of a security for an employee, to the Sun Tak Bank, the employee having absconded application was made to Chau for payment of his security, but the application was either ignored or overlooked in the pressure of

they had in the way of personal belongings with them was lost. In the cases of the native passengers and crew this is a serious matter and the sufferers would seem to have a claim at all events to be considered sympathetically against the belligerent whose mine caused the explosion. Unfortunately it can never be ascertained certainly whether the mine was Russian or Japanese, and it would seem fair therefore that the duty of compensation should be shared by the two Governments. At all events representations might be made on such lines, and we have reason to believe they might be successful.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

H.E. the Governor has appointed the undermentioned to be members of the committee for the Wong-nai-chong and Queen's Recreation Grounds:—Natal, Capt. George Carpenter, R.M.L.I.; military, Major H. I. Kelsall, R.O.A.; polo club, (Vacant); golf club, Mr. C. M. G. Burnie; cricket club, Mr. H. R. Phelps; football club, Mr. P. W. Golding; hockey club, Mr. J. Barton; jockey club, Mr. T. F. Hough; and Victoria Recreation club, Mr. W. Armstrong.

BANGKOK TRAMWAY

OPENED BY THE KING.

His Majesty the King has officially opened the lines of the Siam Tramway Co., Ltd. Among those present were very many Royal Princes and noblemen, representatives of all the foreign legations, the chief officials of the Government, and several hundreds of others, Siamese and Europeans.

The following is a translation of the poem written by H. R. H. Prince Naradhi, Chairman of the Siam Tramway Co., Ltd., on the occasion of the opening of the lines by His Majesty the King:—

On this prosperous day of the opening of the tramway, all Siamese rejoice together that a rapid means of transit, constructed at their own initiative and by their own capital, has been brought to a successful completion. The King has been graciously pleased to show the friends of Siam a good example of work accomplished in our city, which will raise it to an equality with cities of other nations. Some may envy our wealth and prosperity, but all the people of Siam are unanimously delighted on this auspicious occasion. The Siamese tramway is finished and His Majesty has given his aid. May every success attend our undertaking. Long live the King and may happiness and sovereignty ever remain with him, and may he ever continue to have the good wishes of his subjects!

THE TANJONG PAGAR DOCK CO.

The Directors Report of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company up to June 30, 1905, the net amount of profit, which would under ordinary circumstances be available for distribution, including the sum of \$2,645,42 brought forward from last account, is \$291,675.00.

The directors recommend that the Government should be requested to pay over the sum to the Company in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Ordinance 1905 and that out of this sum, which should be paid for the half-year of the Subscribed Capital of the Company. The Company will under the provisions of section 22 of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Ordinance 1905 be entitled to be paid from the 30th of June, 1905, until the amount awarded by the Court of Arbitration to the Company shall be paid or satisfied, interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the issued ordinary share capital of the Company.

The Court of Arbitration has been constituted as follows:—Umpire, Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Esq., Arbitrators, Sir Edward Boyle, Esq., K.C., James Charles Inglis, Esq., and is expected to commence its sittings during the month of October. During the half-year the following changes on the Board have taken place, Mr. Ayon Rüssing retired, and Mr. A. G. Faber was elected a Director in his place, Mr. J. R. Nicholson, Mr. P. Haffner and Mr. D. K. Someville resigned, and their seats have not been filled. — F. Press.

CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

While the whole world will rejoice if eventually a cure for tuberculosis is discovered, we cannot but think that it is gravely inexpedient on the part of Dr. Behring to hold out such high hopes of the discovery of a true remedy. It is true that as the discovery of the diphtheria serum, whose success appears to be established, under certain conditions, and that his confidence in the result of a general improvement in all of those cases, following on the application of his unspecified remedy, Dr. Behring's statement that he will make no definite announcement of his methods till next August, implies that his treatment is continuous, and its effects only to be declared as effective after a sufficiently prolonged application. When we think of the appalling death rate in early adult life from pulmonary tuberculosis, we may realize the agonies of a new hope, aroused by Dr. Behring's statement, in the hearts of afflicted millions. Such hopes have been aroused before in the same way in connection with Dr. Koch's investigations, but these hopes were fatally disappointed. It would be too cruel if the same result followed Dr. Behring's work. But the tone of confidence he adopts means that he has a certain body of favourable data on which he relies, and his postponement of his final announcement for nearly a year moves that he will not be content without a demonstrative success. If Dr. Behring is finally successful his name will occupy one of the most honoured places in the history of the noble profession to which he belongs. If he fails it would be an added calamity to millions of despairing people.

DYAK BARBARITY.

A BACK OF HEADS.

The following has been sent to the *North Borneo Herald* by a correspondent. The affair happened in Dutch Borneo, but in which District is not stated; it is a gruesome story of Dyak barbarity.

The spirit of Herod's daughter seems to live for ever, at any rate it is still pretty vigorous amongst the head-hunting Dyaks of Dutch Borneo. Hathavong, a tribesman, had been persuaded by Dutch missionaries to abandon the barbaric practice of head-hunting. He re-

mained true to his promise, and for a time led a quiet life. Recently, however, he fell in love with a Dyak maiden. The girl, although returning his passion, disdained his offer of marriage, because he no longer indulged in the ancient practice of cutting off and bringing home the heads of the enemies of the tribe. Hathavong, "goaded" by the taunts of the girl, who told him to dress in women's clothes in future, as he no longer had the courage of a man, quitted the village and remained away quite a considerable time. When he returned he entered his sweetheart's hut, carrying a sack on his shoulder. He opened it, and four human heads rolled upon the bamboo floor. At the sight of the trophies the girl at once took him back into her favour, and flinging her arms around his neck, embraced him passionately. "You wanted heads," declared her lover, "I have brought them. Do you not recognise them?" Then, to her horror, she saw they were the heads of her father, her mother, her brother, and of a young man who was Hathavong's rival for her affections. Hathavong was immediately seized by some of the tribesmen, and by way of punishment was placed in a small bamboo structure, such as is commonly used by the Dyaks for pigs, and allowed to starve to death.

COMMERCIAL.

Quotations for the week close as follows:—

Hongkong Banks	...	\$915.8.23
National Banks	...	38 b.
Union Insurances	...	780 b.
Canton Insurances	...	835 b.
China Traders	...	343 b.
Hongkong Fires	...	330.8.
China Fires	...	261.8.
H. & C. M. Steamboats	...	91 b.
China Sugars	...	228.8.
Luzons	...	15 b.
Rubus	...	31 b.
Docks	...	124.8.
Kowloon Wharfs	...	147.8.
Farnhams	...	Tls. 144 b.
Hongkong Lands	...	\$126 b.
Hongkong Hotels	...	147 b.
Humphreys	...	127 b.
F. W. Cotton	...	Tls. 514.8.
Hongkong Cottons	...	9.8.
China Products	...	9.8.
Green Island Cements	...	301 b.
Langkats	...	242 b.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their report of yesterday's date Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts write:—During the week under review business has continued dull but rates generally have been well maintained. Banks, Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled slightly weaker and sales have taken place at \$912 and 1915, closing with sellers at the latter price. The London quotation has also receded to 293. Nationals are still in demand at 338. Life Insurance—Cantons have further strengthened and can be placed at \$345. China Traders have been in strong demand and are now wanted at \$84. Unions continue steady at \$780, and Chinese at Tls. 82. Fire Insurances—China Fires are in request at \$89 after sales at 188. Hongkong Fires are obtainable at \$340. Shipping—China Manillas was wanted at \$18. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are a shade easier with sellers at \$267. Invol has buyers at \$93 and some have changed hands but holders expect higher rates. Shell Transports are wanted at 217. Refrigeraries—China Sugars continue on offer at \$229 and Luzons are wanted at \$15. Mining—Chinese Engineers have weakened again, buyers only offer Tls. 970. Real estate in demand at \$31. Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are quiet at \$184. Farnhams, according to telegraphic advices from the North, receded to Tls. 141 but close with buyers at this rate. Kowloon Wharfs after changing hands at \$105 and \$106 are now wanted at \$107. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs can be placed at Tls. 185. Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Hongkong Lands are strong with buyers at \$126. Shanghai Lands are unchanged at Tls. 122. West Point is obtainable at \$15, and Kowloon Lands are steady at \$10. Hongkong Hotels continue in request and have inquiries at \$147. Humphreys states have buyers at \$124. Cotton Mills—F. W. Cotton is inquired for at Tls. 51. Internal rates are quiet in the North at Tls. 4. Other quotations under this head remain unchanged. Miscellaneous—Green Island Cements have further improved and are wanted at \$301. Providents are unchanged and steady at \$0. Electric have buyers at \$15 and \$9 for the old and new shares respectively. Walsons are offering at \$14 and William Powells have been done at \$11. Langkats after sales at Tls. 250.4 equivalent rates forward dropped to Tls. 242.8 but are in demand at this rate.

MILKRIGHT.

Messrs. Lamke & Rogge write in their fortnightly circular of 7th inst:—The much-desired change for the better in regard to freights has not been made as its appearance yet; freights have been once more on a very minimal scale with no prospect of a very material increase in the near future. The rate of the ratification of the peace treaty between Japan and Russia which is reported to have just taken place. That, as a consequence of this event, the letargic which has been dominating the market for quite a while now will be removed to some extent, seems certain enough; but the all important question remains: will, with such an abundance of tonnage about, the improvement turn out to be of much significance and last for any appreciable length of time? Saigon/Hongkong freights have continued in a lifeless condition during the period under review, the few steamers, owned by Chinese and plying regularly between the two ports, picking up what cargo they could get on basis of about 11 to 12 cents per picul.

From Saigon to Philippine ports nothing has been doing quite lately, but some fresh demand is likely to be witnessed for end of this month's loading.

A few inquiries for tonnage to load at Saigon for Java have been in the market, but offers of steamers in response thereto at a rate in the neighbourhood of 30 cents per picul have failed to even elicit a counterbid.

There has been no business from Saigon in other directions. Quarantine restrictions at Saigon against arrivals from this port have in the meantime been withdrawn by the French Authorities. Newchwang—The price of beans and bean-cakes has of late receded to a nominal level, and two charters the first since the closing of last year's season, are recorded from Newchwang to Canton at 24 and 26 cents respectively. Unless pressure for some reason or other will, between now and the end of next month, when Newchwang will be bound, be held at prohibitive rates again, the fixtures above referred to may safely be predicted to become precursors of several further ones in same direction.

Coal Freight.—From Moji to this a settlement is reported at \$1.40 and from Moji for Amoy a steamer secured \$2.25 for a part cargo. Japan coal is in strong request at once at hardening rates; but the effect of floods and the inadequacy of transportation facilities from the inland of the Japanese Government still having most of the rolling stock of the railways under engagement, form serious obstacles to trade.

On time basis two charters are on record, German a.s. *Hermann* *Mansell* having been taken up by local Chinese, and a.s. *Taihu* being for Northern requirements. Sail Freight.—Nothing doing. Sail-Tonnage loading on to lead.—For Baltimore and New York—British ship *Edith*, arrived July, 31st. Disengaged.—German bark *Ecuador*, 2,193 tons. British bark *Andromeda*, 1,765 tons. British ship *Combermere*, 1,800 tons. Departures:—None.

INDO-CHINA.

Messrs. J. A. Sullivan & Co., Shanghai, write in their weekly share report of the 5th inst. concerning shares of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., as follows:—Despite the rumoured coalition of the three local steamship companies towards a rise in coastwise freights which should have come into operation yesterday, Indo-China barely held their place and for the moment there are no forward buyers.

RAUB CRUSHING.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts have received telegraphic advices that the crushing of the past four weeks produced 702,000 smelted gold from 5,835 tons stone.

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follow:—

	Per picul
Malwa New	1,080
" Old	1,150
" Older	1,240
" Oldest	1,300
	Per chest
Puna New	1,002.8.
" Old	1,035
" Older	987.8.
" Oldest	1,005
Persian (Paper)	—

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Up to the end of August over 120,000 Chinese immigrants arrived in Kinkapore, of whom about 9 per cent were women or girls.

The Jockey Club held a meeting to-day at which the only business done was the unanimous re-election of all the present stewards and officers.

TIENTSIN is well ahead of the times at the Fire Brigade smoking concert held in the Settlement the other day; many ladies were present, and the evening was most successful.

H.E. the Governor has granted to Major Arthur Chapman, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, leave of absence for twelve months, commencing from the 11th instant.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the King's Exequatur empowering J. Gascon Gonzalez de Benedito to act as Consul for Chili at Hongkong, has received His Majesty's signature.

The general agent of the Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli (Matschappij), Amsterdam:—Sold 50 bales tobacco at 045.

The C. M. S. *Anbong* has arrived at Shanghai from Chefoo and Tientsin. She reported: Brought three boats from Chefoo belonging to the C. M. S. *Hsiehko* and left at Chefoo by the *st. Anoy*.

DURING the month of September 3,195 inches of rain were recorded as having fallen in the Colony. There were 199.5 hours of sunshine during the month, the mean temperature being 80.1.

SANITARY measures continue to be adopted against Hongkong at Manila, Newchwang, Shanghai, and Siam. Shanghai is the only place which declares Hongkong to be an infected port.

A NAGASAKI telegram dated Sept. 22, says that a foreign firm there has been authorized by the Russian Government to act as agents for the Russo-Chinese Bank and for the ships of the Volunteer fleet.

DURING the month of August 610 deaths were registered in the Colony. Of these 25 were among the European and foreign community, the civil population recording 24, the other being from the army.

MR. Moorehead of the Imperial Maritime Customs, who has just returned to Shanghai after a holiday of sixteen months, has received instructions to proceed at once to Tientsin to attend to Customs duties at that Port.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *N. N. Herald*, inquires if anyone can inform him if a snow-white specimen of the dwarf Kingfisher has ever been found. He has been lucky enough to secure one of these extremely rare albinos.

TIEZ Hon. Mr. Basil Taylor, Marine Magistrate, fined a number of boatmen sums varying from \$3 to \$15 for disobeying the Harbour Rules by obstructing the approaches to the Harbour Master's Wharf, during this morning.

At the Supreme Court on Friday Mr. F. E. Pollock, K.C., introduced Mr. W. J. Dymally to the Public Judge, Mr. A. G. Wice, and moved that he be admitted to practice as a solicitor and proctor. His Lordship granted the application.

H.E. WANG TA-HSIEH, Chinese Minister designate to the Court of St. James's, is expected to arrive at Shanghai from Peking en route for his new post at the end of this month and to leave Shanghai for Europe about the middle of November next.

It seems that Singapore is also troubled with a housing problem, but the Governor has laid his proposals on the subject before the Secretary of State, and hopes shortly to be able to introduce legislation on the subject of the improvement of certain congested districts of the town.

H.E. the Governor has granted to Captain D. MacDonald, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, leave of absence for twelve months, commencing from the 11th instant, and has appointed Mr. R. Hunter to be acting surveyor of boats of steam-launches under 60 tons, during the absence of Capt. D. MacDonald.

THE Chinese Government has telegraphed to the Viceroy and Governor to ascertain whether the abolition of the Hikin stations can be carried out at once.

THE U.S. cruiser *Cincinnati*, which recently went aground in the Bungo Channel on her voyage from Japan to Shanghai, arrived at Shanghai on Thursday, the 5th inst., and moored at the Norddeutscher Lloyd Buoy.

SUIFO, the natural river port for a large part of the province of Yunnan, is situated on the Yangtze at the junction with the Min. This year it has been the victim of a flood which has done tremendous damage, in many respects.

The Government has telegraphed to the Viceroy and Governors, requesting them to consider the advisability of imposing a poll tax throughout the Empire. The adoption or rejection of the measure depends on their reports.

The southern and northern troops of the Pei-yang army were to commence military manoeuvres from Sunday last at Hsien-fu and all the foreign military attaches in Peking applied to the Waiwupu for their permission to proceed to the scene of the manoeuvres.

It is stated that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha intends to open a new steamship service between Japan and Singapore and Java as soon as peace has been formally restored. Mr. S. Mihara, the manager of the Hongkong branch of the Company, has proceeded to the ports mentioned to make the necessary arrangements.

THEIR Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan have granted the sum of ¥3,388 to the fund for the relief of the officers and men injured and the families bereaved by the *Shikoku* disaster. Baron Mitsui, representative of the Mitsui family, has forwarded to the Navy Department a cheque for ¥3,000 to be similarly used.

THE American steamer *Barnacles* (3,150 tons), which was captured by the Japanese on Sept. 21 in the neighbourhood of South Saghalien, will shortly be taken to Yokosuka and handed over to the Yokosuka Prize Court for examination. It is said, as we learn from the *Japan Mail*, that the vessel was on her way to Vladivostok with contraband.

THE *S. C. Daily Journal* states that owing to the impossibility and inconvenience of the ordinary police in patrol properly the streets of the capital, which are miles and miles long, due to the size of the city, the Governor of Peking has memorialized the Throne asking for permission to institute a system of mounted police, which permission was granted.

As a result of the inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Chan Ming, boatman, who was shot by Chinese constable Lai Kun Fuk, under circumstances already recorded in these columns, Mr. F. A. Hazeland and a jury composed of Messrs. Edward Mast, E. Ezra, and Thomas Spafford, agreed that it was a case in which a verdict of justifiable homicide might be returned.

THE remains of the late Admiral Yeh, I.C.N., substantive Commander-in-Chief of the Naval forces of Kwangtung province, Chief-Commander of the combined Nanyang and Peiyang squadrons and at the time of his death in July last, Director-in-Chief of the Kiangnan Dock, is to be removed from the Kiangnan Arsenal to Kinteyuen Wharf for embarkment to Foochow on Monday.

WE understand that Mr. J. Carnarvon, Tariffman, has been paid the balance of the \$5,000 reward given by "The British Borneo Exploration Company" for finding manganese in Marudu Bay District. The promissory note with which this large sum has been paid should induce others to prospect for minerals—it is indeed, we would certainly be to their advantage. We congratulate Mr. Carnarvon.—*N. North Borneo Herald*.

THE reward offered for arresting the chief culprit of the bomb outrage is 30,000 dollars, for the party of the culprit is 20,000 dollars, while those who report upon their whereabouts will receive 100,000 dollars. The Director-general of the Imperial Railway offers 2,000 taels as reward for information as to the culprit and Yuan Kunpao also offers 2,000 taels for the same.—*The Shenpaoo*.

A FEW days ago Baron Yamamoto, Naval Minister, and Admiral Ito, Chief of the Naval Staff, despatched Commander Tanaka to Fushimi to visit Admiral Rojstevsky. On the 23rd ult., the Commander saw the Russian Admiral and handed him gifts from the Minister and Admiral Ito. Admiral Rojstevsky was greatly moved at the kindness which has been shown him in Japan, and took the opportunity of repeatedly expressing his regret at the disaster to the *Afikosa*. On learning of the presence, the Russian Admiral wired to Admiral Togo, who at once suitably replied.

In connection with the special telegrams appearing in our columns a few days since on the suggested China-Japanese alliance we note that the majority of the Metropolitan authorities in China are in favour of it and for closer friendship with the island empire, seeing that without some such step China will be isolated. The Peking Government, upon the decree of the Emperor-Dowager intends to appoint an early date to open negotiations with Japan, regarding the alliance between the two nations, China asking for Japan's sympathetic co-operation in her present position.

A SPECIAL telegram, has already appeared in our columns on the good impression which the new Alliance has made on China, and we now learn that their Majesties, the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, are quite satisfied with the Treaty, and Prince Ching thinks that by the new Alliance China has been saved from the incessant intrigues and aggression which Russia, Germany, and France have hitherto cast around her, and that from now the integrity of her territory and the protection of China's interests is guaranteed. H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai is also impressed as to the benefits the Alliance between Great Britain and Japan will confer upon China.

THE *Nanfangpao* understands that an additional vicereignty is to be created in China, and that the new Viceroy will reside at Mukden and have jurisdiction over Kirin and Heilungchiang.—The Government proposes to place the three provinces of Honan, Fianing, and Szechuan under the jurisdiction of the Viceroy of Chihli. The attaches and interpreters attached to the Commission going abroad have left Peking for Shanghai, but the date of the departure of the Minister to Japan, has been deferred. H.E. Yang, Minister to Japan, has been commanded by the Chinese Revolutionary Party to arrest the Peking authorities being certain that the bomb outrage was perpetrated by revolutionaries.

THE Peking Government decided to reorganize China's navy and to despatch students to Great Britain and Japan to learn naval science so as to establish a proper naval college in China and the Waiwupu is negotiating the matter with the naval departments of both countries through the ministers of the two countries in Peking.

ALTHOUGH there have been quite a number of reports in the native Press lately as to who is to be the next Chinese Minister to the United States, Spain and Peru, vice Sir Chéatung Liang Chéng, K.C.M.G., it must be remembered, says the *N.C.D. News*, that the latter official's term has a year to run, and that all talk as to his Excellency's possible successor is premature. We ourselves have reason to believe that his Excellency will be reappointed for a second term.

THE *Jiji* observes that the length of the Chinese Eastern Railway, from Chang-chung to Port Arthur, which has been acquired by Japan is over 300 miles, and the working expenditure of this section amounts to about ¥220,000 per month, maintenance costing ¥15 per mile per day. At present, says the *Jiji*, it is very difficult to obtain a revenue of only ¥120,000 monthly, and by working the railway, the Japanese Government, at present, will lose at least ¥100,000 every month.

ACCORDING to the *Nanfangpao*, Viceroy Chou Fu has tendered his resignation in consequence of a fresh denunciation to the Throne, this time from the Farther-General at Nanking.—T.E. Tai Hung-tze, Hsu Shih-chang, and Tsai Fang have been ordered to leave on their mission abroad: Duke Tsai T'ieh and H.E. Shao Ying are granted a month's leave before their departure.—The Local of Changchou, Chihkiang, has protested against the opening of a branch office at Wuchin, Changchou, by a Japanese firm.

IF Singapore in 1904, cholera and small-pox accounted for 3 and 22 deaths respectively—the latter occurring in all the three Settlements. From January to September, 1905, 15 cases of plague have been reported in Singapore with 14 deaths—two have been reported from province Wellesley and one in Penang. The estimated population of the Colony in 1904 was 555,781; the figures given by the census of 1901 being 572,240. The death rate was 30 per mile as against 39.9 in 1903. The mean estimated population for 1901 is 603,164. The monthly death rates in Singapore from January to August range from 50.54 to 36.44.

THE London correspondent of the *Straits Echo* hears from an official quarter that the Russian Government has ordered the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Chinese Eastern Railway Company to prepare an account of their expenditure and losses in Manchuria, Korea and China as a consequence of the war. It is well known that the Russian Government has a heavy financial interest in both these undertakings, and has privately subscribed. It is understood that this amount at least will be made good by the Government, as all the property and undertakings of the companies will be handed over to Japan under the peace treaty.

IT is stated that the Japanese Government is actively interesting itself in the movement for the establishment of a Japanese Volunteer Fleet, and that it proposes that the original estimate of the necessary outlay, ¥15,000,000, shall be increased to about three times as much. Presumably the Government intends to defray the additional expenditure from national funds, but the reports in the Japanese papers do not contain definite information on this point. It is said that the Government considers that the seven vessels which it was proposed to build under the original estimate would be insufficient in number for their purpose, having regard to the length of the coast lines from Okhotsk to South China.

THE following returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th ult., as certified by the managers of the respective Banks, are published in the *Gazette*:

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$3,457,794	\$2,200,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	13,602,523	9,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	81,725	70,000
Total	\$16,573,338	\$11,170,000

ON Saturday afternoon proceedings were opened at the Consular Court for Her Netherlands Majesty, Shanghai, in a case in which the Municipal Council sued the owners of the s.s. *Perik* and her cargo for the sum of Tls. 40,000 and expenses connected with the salvage and salvage services rendered to the ship and cargo by the Municipal Fire Float on the afternoon of the 12th August, under circumstances already reported in this paper. The Court was composed of G. D. J. de Vries, Esq., sitting as Judge, and Mr. E. O. Van Wely and Mr. S. Jacob as Assessors. Mr. McNeill appeared for the defendants. After hearing certain of the evidence of both sides, the case was adjourned, until Saturday fortnight, the 14th inst. at 2 p.m.

A WIRE from Vancouver, dated the 3rd inst., states that information has been received that the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's steamer, the *Empress of Japan*, was injured in the typhoon of a couple of days previous. The vessel was seriously damaged, but not enough to prevent her continuing on her voyage.—The ship left Nagasaki and Vancouver, and has arrived at Kobe. The local agents have heard nothing concerning any injury sustained by her, and presume that if she encountered the storm the extent of any damage she may have suffered was not sufficient to warrant Capt. H. Byrnes making a report. On her way down to Hongkong the *Empress* encountered a typhoon, and those aboard had a somewhat exciting experience.

THE Honourable W. J. Kenny, British Consul-General at Manila and dean of the local consular corps, was to leave the Philippines for his homeland on Saturday. Mr. Kenny has been granted leave of absence from his onerous post in the Philippines, and he looks forward to a bracing voyage to Southampton and four months' rest and recuperation, the better part of which he will spend at the Hotel de Bolla. He will be presided at King Edwards' case in Calle Anlogue. Mr. J. N. Slobodoff, of Smith Bell's, has been chosen as acting vice-consul. Mr. Kenny is popularly known in the Philippines as "The Irish Consul". He was born in Kilkenny, which the *Empress* reminds us is famous for its cats and fierce politics in the fall of 59, "one of the rare old stock" in both the paternal and maternal lines of descent.

IT is reported that the U.S. Government has recently wired to the U.S. Minister at Peking to inform the Waiwupu that the bill relating to the Chinese exclusion treaty will not be placed before Congress till January, 1906. However, further details are still awaited.

THIS *Shenpaoo* learns that in response to petitions signed by a number of the gentry and notables of the province of Kiangsu, addressed to the Throne, Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai and Chou Fu, and Governor Lu of Soochow, an Imperial Rescript has been issued to Viceroy Chou Fu, of Nanking, and Governor Lu, Soochow, commanding them to devise ways and means of buying back the railway from the British Concessionaires.

THE fame of Mount Morgan, Australia's premier mine, is now world-wide, and it ranks as one of the greatest in the world. During 20 years 7,747,466 tons of ore have been extracted and treated, and there are still 3,300,000 tons in sight. The mine has produced 733,013 tons of lead, 4,576 tons of copper, 720 tons of antimonial metal, 123,740,720 fine ounces of silver, and 82,913 ounces of gold, of a net value of £46,868,741. The working expenses have averaged £7,123,774, while £6,088,995 has been written off for depreciation. In the 20 years no less than £8,576,000 was paid in dividends and bonuses, and this amount has just been further added to by a dividend, representing £71,000.

A CORRESPONDENT queries the following item clipped from *Pearson's Weekly*, and sent along for publication:—I have a valuable piece of advice to give to every young man who wishes to make some sort of progress in the world. Now that peace has been declared between Russia and Japan, there will be many openings in the Far East for bright, intelligent young people. Many British houses will want to trade with Japan, Korea, and China, and Japan will foster such trade in every possible way. Therefore, learn Japanese. * * * The charge is £3 for a course of twelve lessons, which would be sufficient to enable the average youth to make himself understood. I should like to explain that this is not a recommendation. I simply came across a useful piece of news, and I pass it on to anyone it may interest.

WILLIAM A. Ellis was charged at the instance of Fred. Oram, proprietor of the *Praya East Hotel*, with obtaining money and goods by false pretences. It appeared that defendant, who is unemployed, went to Mr. Oram, and representing himself to be private secretary to the Hon. Dr. Clark, induced him to make him advances of various small sums, and give him credit for supplies. Mr. Oram also lent him a watch and chain, as he complained about the inconvenience of not knowing the time in the mornings. Subsequently from information received, Mr. Oram made inquiries, and found the man was not what he represented himself to be, and accordingly charged him with false pretences. When arrested a pawn ticket for the watch and chain was found on him. He had nothing to say and was sent to goal for six months with hard labour.

"SELF-DENIAL" writes:—It appears that now one and then another of the members of the Hongkong Parsee Cricket Club is seeking admittance into the Craignower Cricket Club and is admitted. That speaks for the sportsmanlike spirit of the latter Club. But the Parsee can move in sympathy and in the same spontaneous like spirit, and instead of inviting members leaving the Club to join another and thereby still further weakening the sporting strength of their own Club and thus doing an injustice to the other members, the Parsees should take steps to bring about a bodily amalgamation of the two Clubs and merge the Parsee Club into the Craignower, the latter being an older institution. The Parsee Club would merge itself honourably, because it has a good fund at command and gear and other requisites. There is amongst the Parsees a desire to be full advantage can be allotted to some other more active Club.

AT Shanghai, on the 3rd inst., Mr. J. L. Rodgers, American Consul-General, gave his judgment on the defendant's motion to change the venue to New York City. The defendants contended that the contract relied upon by the plaintiff in this action was made and executed in New York City; that the defendants' principal office, its principal officers, all records and evidence as well as witnesses necessary to a proper trial are in New York City; and that a hearing can only be had in Shanghai at great inconvenience and delay. Judge Rodgers decided that the defence shall sit in New York as a matter of convenience and make the final report to the Court within a month. The *N. C. D. News* understands that an

Shipping.

Vessels in Port.

STEAMERS.	
Agamemnon, Br. s.s., 4,461, R. Day, 14th Oct.,—Shanghai 11th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.	
Albacore, Br. s.s., 2,165, A. D. Moody, 13th Oct.,—Kauai 8th Oct. Coal.—M. B. K.	
Anamba, Dan. s.s., 1,157, C. Deem, 12th Oct.,—Bangkok 3rd Oct. Rice.—M. & Co.	
Affanthe, Am. s.s., 903, Aldegani, 1st Oct.,—Manila 28th Sept. Gen.—Order.	
Cheng Chew, Br. s.s., 1,173, E. Edwards, 14th Oct.,—Molli 8th Oct. Coal.—Midsubima & Co.	
China, Am. s.s., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 9th Oct.,—San Francisco 6th Sept. and Manila 7th Oct. Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.	
Clavering, Br. s.s., 2,154, D. Barton, 6th Sept.,—Salina Cruz 31st Aug. Ballast.—C. C. S. S. Co.	
Daig Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,568, S. Tagami, 6th Oct.,—Nagasaki 1st Oct. Marine Products and Gen.—Order.	
Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, N.M.R., 26th Sept.,—Vancouver, B.C., 4th Sept. and Shanghai 24th, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.	
Glenloch, Br. s.s., 2,997, E. J. Stallard, 13th Oct.,—London 29th Aug., and Singapore 6th Oct. Gen.—McG. Bro. & Gow.	
Hallam, Fr. s.s., 377, L. Andersen, 14th Oct.,—Hoboken 13th Oct. Gen.—A. R. M.	
Haiman, Br. s.s., 536, A. J. Robson, 14th Oct.,—Swatow 3th Oct. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Hainan, Fr. s.s., 178, Roulet, 12th Oct.,—from Kongmoon, Ballast.—B. & Co.	
Heim, Nor. s.s., 758, A. Eriksen, 14th Oct.,—Bangkok 5th Oct. Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.	
Hellas, Ger. s.s., 1,519, H. Rohde, 10th Oct.,—Canton 9th Oct. Gen.—S. & Co.	
Luertes, Br. s.s., 1,341, J. B. Jackson, 1st Oct.,—Saigon 27th Sept. Meal and Gen.—Chinese.	
Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,122, J. G. Spence, 10th Oct.,—Calcutta 23rd Sept., Penang and Singapore 4th Oct. Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.	
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,544, R. Houghton, 14th Oct.,—Sandakan 8th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,787, J. T. Davies, 12th Oct.,—Probolingo 2nd Oct. Sugar.—J. M. & Co.	
Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,375, G. Hillmann, 14th Oct.,—Bangkok 5th Oct. Rice and Gen.—B. & Co.	
Pissanulok, Ger. s.s., 1,268, L. Gorken, 8th Oct.,—Bangkok 1st Oct. Gen.—B. & S.	
Poonia, Br. s.s., 4,877, C. R. Longden, N.M.R., 14th Oct.,—London 2nd Sept. and Singapore 8th Oct. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Proetus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, N. C. Krabbe, 12th Oct.,—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 11th Oct. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Quinta, Ger. s.s., 2,800, Frahm, 9th Oct.,—Cheloo 2nd Oct. Gen.—S. & Co.	
Roseneb, Br. s.s., 2,123, J. Frey, 13th Oct.,—Rajang 4th Oct. Timber.—Order.	
Samsen, Ger. s.s., 998, F. Richwald, 9th Oct.,—Kohsichang 1st Oct. Rice.—M. & Co.	
Stettin, Br. s.s., 1,356, J. E. Farrell, 12th Oct.,—Singapore 5th Oct. Kerosene Oil.—Mr. Geo. McBain.	
Suisang, Br. s.s., 1,776, T. Mitchell, 3rd Oct.,—Java 23rd Sept. Sugar.—J. M. & Co.	
Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, W. B. Brown, 13th Oct.,—Manila 10th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.	
Tolv, Nor. s.s., 745, J. Enger, 5th Oct.,—Rajang 27th Sept. Timber.—Order.	
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 760, A. Hansen, 13th Oct.,—Shanghai 6th Oct. and Swatow 12th Oct. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Wingsang, Br. s.s., 1,517, W. Stalker, 14th Oct.,—Wuhu and Chinkiang 10th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Yunnan, Br. s.s., 1,206, W. Miller, 13th Oct.,—Manila 10th Oct. Ballast.—B. & S.	
Zweena, Br. s.s., 950, J. Ewart, 11th Oct.,—Samarang via Singapore 4th Oct. Sugar.—Chinese.	

SAILING VESSELS.

Churchill, Am. 4-masted ship, 600, Huffman, 27th Aug.,—Haiphong 23rd Aug. Ballast.—Master.	
Ecudor, Ger. 4-masted ship, 2,193, O. Dickmann, 2nd Sept.,—New York 19th May, Farrabee.—Order.	

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

October 13th, 1905, a.m.

Bar. Th. Hu. Wind W.

Vladivostok, 7 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Nemuro, 6 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Hakodate, 5 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Kochi, 4 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki, 3 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima, 2 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Oshima, 1 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Naha, 12 m.	—	—	—	—
Ishikajima, 11 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Taihou, 10 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Taihu, 9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Tainan, 8 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Koshun, 7 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Pescadores, 6 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei, 5 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Gut-laff, 4 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Sharp Peak, 3 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Amoy, 2 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Swatow, 1 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Canton, 12 m.	—	—	—	—
Hongkong, 10 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak, 9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock, 8 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Macao, 7 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Haiphong, 6 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Manila, 5 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Bacolod, 4 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Iloilo, 3 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Cebu, 2 a.m.	—	—	—	—
St. James, 10 a.m.	—	—	—	—

October 14th, 1905, a.m.

Vladivostok, 7 a.m.	30.20	—	NE	8
Nemuro, 6 a.m.	30.25	—	NW	6
Hakodate, 5 a.m.	30.22	—	NW	2
Kochi, 4 a.m.	30.15	—	NE	6
Nagasaki, 3 a.m.	30.15	—	E	4
Kagoshima, 2 a.m.	30.15	—	E	4
Oshima, 1 a.m.	30.12	—	S	2
Naha, 12 m.	30.01	—	E	2
Ishikajima, 11 a.m.	30.01	—	E	2
Taihou, 10 a.m.	29.99	—	E	6
Taihu, 9 a.m.	29.99	—	O	—
Tainan, 8 a.m.	30.00	—	O	—
Koshun, 7 a.m.	29.98	—	NE	2
Pescadores, 6 a.m.	29.98	—	NW	3
Weihaiwei, 5 a.m.	30.09	—	—	—
Gut-laff, 4 a.m.	30.06	75	SSW	2
Sharp Peak, 3 a.m.	30.07	75	NNE	1
Amoy, 2 a.m.	30.06	75	—	—
Swatow, 1 a.m.	30.01	75	100	NE
Canton, 12 m.	30.01	75	91	NE
Hongkong, 10 a.m.	30.07	81	71	E
Victoria Peak, 9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock, 8 a.m.	29.82	85	—	—
Macao, 7 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Haiphong, 6 a.m.	29.99	82	79	—
Manila, 5 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Bacolod, 4 a.m.	29.79	85	—	—
Iloilo, 3 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Cebu, 2 a.m.	—	—	—	—
St. James, 10 a.m.	—	—	—	—

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD
HONGKONG.

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THE leading English Newspaper in China
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,
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STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND	AGRICULTURE RETURN AT CLOSING	CLOSING QUOTATION
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$175	\$175	\$1,000,000 \$8,500,000	\$1.15 @ exchange 1/104 = \$18.66 67 for first half-year 1905	4 1/2	\$19 sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905		\$28 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$1,739	\$17 for 1905	1 1/2	\$34 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$505,000 \$15,992 \$362,366 \$371,445	\$4 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2	\$63 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000 \$1,800,000	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 1/2	Tls. 42 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,727,749 \$83,111 \$86,773	\$35 for 1905	4 1/2	\$78 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$750,000 \$5,000 \$5,390	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1905	8 1/2	\$123 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$18,041 \$2,841	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1905	8 1/2	\$89 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,501	\$34 for 1905	10 1/2	\$340 sellers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$26,432	\$1 for 1904	5 1/2	\$12 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$25,000	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	10 1/2	\$35 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	\$600,000 \$145,376 \$120,000	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2	\$62 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£211,157 £1,999	12/- @ 1/104 = \$6.29 51 for 1904	6 1/2	\$93 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 38 sales
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 471 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	£1	£1	£4,118	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2	21/- buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000 \$24,337	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	3 1/2	\$33 sellers
Do.	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$2,000 \$10,000	\$2.90	3 1/2	\$25 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$130,153	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2	\$1471 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 191,479 Tls. 81,200	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	15 1/2	Tls. 30 sales
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000 \$150,000	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 1/2	\$229 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$3 for 1897		\$15 buyers
Pork Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2	Tls. 65
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£40,000 £12,289	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)		Tls. 970 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)		G \$18
Norfolk Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£18,101 £4,873	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$31 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	0 1/2	Tls. 144 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$3.75 for 1904 on old capital	7 1/2	\$27 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$58,473 \$10,000 \$300,000	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905	4 1/2	\$109 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$41,500	\$6 for first half-year 1904	7 1/2	\$164 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	\$55,500	\$1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2	\$17
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 59,880	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 185 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 18 for 1904	0 1/2	Tls. 190
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.							
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516 Tls. 24,000	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	0 1/2	\$28 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 8,000	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2	Tls. 133
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$20,000	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	12 1/2	\$15
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	\$1,502	None		\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$360,000	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 1/2	\$7
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$648,075 \$31,087	\$5 for first half-year 1905	6 1/2	\$147 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905	5 1/2	\$126 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,000	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	14 1/2	Tls. 181 buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	Interim of \$4		\$105 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$50,000	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2	\$34 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2	\$140 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 2,600,000 Tls. 170,000	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 123 buyers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 1/2	Tls. 41
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67,300	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 115
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2	\$55
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 12,844		Tls. 55 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 1/2	\$143 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 50,000 Tls. 31,659	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898		Tls. 45 sales
Lao-ung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898		Tls. 50
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,658	4 1/2 for 1897		Tls. 200
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	First year		\$100
Asbestos & Cement Works, Limited	8,664	12/6	12/6	\$314	\$3 per share for 1904	0 1/2	\$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$5 for 1905	8 1/2	\$26
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2	\$14 sellers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2	Tls. 40 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	None		\$10 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	60 cents for 1904	0 1/2	\$20 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$200,000	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1905	1 1/2	\$171 buyers
Great Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$2 for 1904	7 1/2	\$20 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	Final of \$14 making \$24	0 1/2	\$27 sellers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£25,394 £3,000	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1904	7 1/2	\$174 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1.00 for year ending 30.6.1905	4 1/2	\$15 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	7 1/2	\$20 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$60,000	Interim of \$4 for 1905	7 1/2	\$23
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2	\$24 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	Interim of 50 cents a/c 1904	15 1/2	\$14 buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	Final of \$9 making \$14.60 for 1904	15 1/2	\$14 buyers
Maatschappij for Lijn, Bosch-en Landbouwerij plaatje in Lijn, Bosch-en Landbouwerij	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 10,210 Tls. 10,465	2nd quarterly div. of Tls. 14.60 paid 15.05.05 making 50 for Tls. 14.60 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 211
Mendon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 5 for 1904	7 1/2	\$15
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	First year		\$10
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,300	\$50	\$50	none	None		\$10
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 145,000 Tls. 108,172	Interim of Tls. 31 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 133
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 6 for 1904	7 1/2	Tls. 50 buyers
Shanghai Paper and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,000	Interim of Tls. 1 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 100 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 30	Tls. 30	Tls. 24,800	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 7	1 1/2	Tls. 10
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,300	\$20	\$20	Tls. 170,000	Interim of 15/- for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 10
South China Morning Post, Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	none	None		\$20
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.1904	0 1/2	\$10
Straits Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$1 for 1905		\$10
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000 Tls. 4,000	Final of Tls. 11 making Tls. 15 for 1904	7 1/2	Tls. 10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$90,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.1904	0 1/2	\$10
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	None		\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	Final		\$10
William Powell, Limited	1,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	Final		\$10